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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Henry Ford Meets a New Era

Surplus Forces Men to Grow

Industry Should Decentralize

America Must Step With Life

Moscow Tries Six Englishmen

Bernard Shaw Tells the U. S.

HENRY FORD, great doer and great thinker, looks at current industrial life for the Monitor. Instead of worrying over keeping his motorcar factories busy, he plans calmly the scrapping of his mammoth River Rouge plant to meet the challenge of a new order. He finds life insisting on expression, on growth, on following a constantly changing scale. Trying to limit production is trying to limit life; it has brought world chaos. The value of surplus is its pressure on men to find wonderful new uses for it. Farm surplus is forcing the factory to join the dinner table in swallowing it up. Mr. Ford now makes steering wheels from the soya bean. He plans to grow more and more of the automobile in the fields. He sees one road to orderly progress and real prosperity—It is to welcome life and abundance with both hands and go along in their stride.

* * *

¶ Mr. Ford will lead in decentralizing industry. He sees the crowded industrial town as having served its day. He plans small factories linked to farms extending through the countryside. He sees men earning city incomes, yet spending their days out where the daisies bloom. These men are factory workers and farmers too. They raise crops with one hand, turn them into commodities with the other. They grow soya beans, convert them into auto parts, paint and enamel the car with soya oil. Ford sees 50,000 little plants serving him in the future. Better still, he sees an artisan with one foot on the land and one in the factory serving himself—It will be hard to tip over this coming Colossus of Rhodes.

* * *

¶ America advancing to meet the unfolding expressions of life is obviously the passion that animates Henry Ford. It is not the motor maker who speaks so eloquently through Mr. Elliston's interview but the thinker stirring with forces he can glimpse and feel. He is something attuned. He knows the notion that scarcity can make plenty is a fallacy. He knows surplus is not an evil but a good. He intimates that nothing appears wrong to men who will think things through. Where little men see depths of depression this leader sees immeasurable opportunity. Everything has fluxed; he would force flux into mammoth molds. What he is shouting at the world is majestic: Wake up, take hold—and rejoice!

* * *

¶ Moscow begins the hearings of six British subjects and 11 Russians, charged in a now famous case. W. H. MacDonald, an Englishman, and the Russians, including the woman secretary of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company, plead guilty to espionage, sabotage and bribery. The five other Englishmen plead not guilty. The court of four judges sits amid soldiers with bayonets fixed, as the indictment of 20,000 words is read. Nine lawyers represent the defense. The diplomatic corps attend—And half the world watches a hearing where deep issues are involved.

* * *

¶ The United States, in the Metropolitan Opera House and by radio, hears George Bernard Shaw give his idea of the evoluting American. Through 90 minutes the distinguished British author lampoons types and institutions. The "100 per cent American" he finds nothing but wind. Hollywood is one of the most immoral places because it promulgates anarchy. The American Constitution is a charter of anarchy. But he credits an American, Henry George, with changing and shaping the whole of his thinking. He delights listeners everywhere who have longed to hear his voice—Multitudes acclaim Bernard Shaw who have never read a line that he wrote.

* * *

¶ Rome believes the mission of Vice-Chancellor von Papen of Germany to the Vatican has had negative results. Herr von Papen is understood to have sought a new concordat with the German Government which would see the Catholic Center Party in Germany reorganized in support of the Hitler régime, thus giving it an actual majority. The Vatican is said to have pointed out that it already has concordats with Prussia, Bavaria and Baden which safeguard the Roman Church in Germany—And it believes time alone should disclose the real attitude of the new régime.

* * *

¶ Pan-American Day is observed for the third time in Washington. President Roosevelt emphasizes the good will and spiritual unity between the United States and the 20 other nations of the Western Hemisphere in an address to the Pan American Union, which they comprise. The essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism, he says, must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbor, mutual understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the other's point of view—This neighborliness builds confidence, friendship, peace.

First U. S. 'Mrs. Minister'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN

'Honeymoon Days' At Capital Viewed As Nearing an End

Events Said to Forecast Increasing Hostility to Roosevelt Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Political events of a chaotic day in the capital, followed by a scene only possible in the United States Senate, marked yesterday pretty definitely as the end of what has come to be known as the "honeymoon period" of the new Administration.

Approximately 40 days after Mr. Roosevelt took office the first definite attack on his policies was heard in the Senate. Furthermore, the attack came from members of his own party.

Although the chief critic was one of the most volatile of the politicians in American public life the circumstances of the day confirmed a general feeling that from now on Mr. Roosevelt must contend with some of the same forces of criticism that harassed Mr. Hoover with increasing hostility in the latter part of his term.

Washington politics never stand still, and always carry through them a thread of continuity. At the Democratic convention in Chicago, as far back as last June, it was freely forecast by political prophets that some of the strongest advocates of the Roosevelt candidacy and bitterest opponents of President Hoover—to be precise, Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana and Mr. William R. Hearst—would not linger long with the Administration if Mr. Roosevelt was elected.

Mr. Long to all effects and purposes broke with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, though still claiming to be acting the friendly rôle, while on the other hand the new international policies of Mr. Roosevelt run so strongly counter to the chauvinistic views of the California publisher that it is doubted here whether Hearst approval can be much longer maintained.

From the political view the mere attack by Mr. Long would be of small significance if it were not tied in with broader issues. The target which Mr. Long aimed at was the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to advocate inflation. This is a point which brings support from many other members of Congress. At a recent press conference, Mr. Roosevelt has himself admitted that most of his big financial moves so far have—in the nature of things— been deflationary. The reflationary steps are yet to come.

A potentially more serious development than the Long flareup occurred almost simultaneously in another quarter. This was the failure of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of Treasury, and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, an old-school Jeffersonian Liberal, to agree on the tentative Glass bank reform bill. The issue was taken to the White House, where a personal conference between the two and President Roosevelt did not bring agreement, although personal friendliness prevailed.

It is perhaps significant of the end of the introductory period of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration that the divergence of view on the basic question of bank reform with Mr. Glass—the man originally picked for Secretary of Treasury—should occur on the same day that an extremist on the radical side, Mr. Long, "went off the reservation."

Mrs. Owen Named By Roosevelt For Post at Denmark

She Will Be First Woman to Represent Her Country in Office of Minister

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12 — When Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Minister to Denmark, was a girl in Nebraska she used to stand beside the highway leading to the West and regret that she had been born too late to be a "pioneer."

Little did she realize at that time that she would some day be pioneering in a field far different but just as noteworthy as settling the West—that of being the first woman to represent the United States in the highest official capacity at a foreign capital.

It is especially fitting that Mrs. Owen's first assignment as "Mrs. Minister" should take her to Denmark, a country for which she has long had a fond spot in her heart Fairy tales and a neat little town set down on a Nebraska prairie first endeared the Danish people to her.

Came Across Dannebrog

Mrs. Owen tells how, traveling in western Nebraska, she came across a small town "a little different" from the regular run of prairie settlements. The houses were freshly painted, flower boxes adorned the window sills, its yards were neatly kept. Admiring it, she inquired the name and was told that it was Dannebrog which is the name of the Danish flag corresponding to "Old Glory" or the "Star-Spangled Banner" as applied to the American flag. All of the residents of Dannebrog are of Danish descent.

Because it is the country of Hans Christian Anderson, who wrote the fairy tales she loved when she was a child, Mrs. Owen is glad she is going to Denmark. Long fond of the "Ugly Duckling," the "Little Match Girl" and other quaint tales of the Danish folk, two summers ago she took her daughter, Helen Rudd Owen, then 10, her son, Reginald Bryan Owen, 17, and two of their young friends on an automobile caravan tour of the Hans Christian Anderson country.

They camped out, bought food with unfamiliar Danish names and cooked it. They talked to children in the streets who gathered around their house on wheels. They saw others bicycling in the streets of Copenhagen, so they bicycled, too.

Spoke in Denmark

As "unofficial ambassador," Mrs. Owen spoke at the outset of her Danish tour at the July 4 celebration at Rebild Park, a national park given to Denmark by the Danish-Americans. At that time and since, she has pointed out that the Danes in this country have made excellent citizens. She recalls that President Roosevelt, when asked to name a great American, mentioned Jacob Reis, who was born in Denmark.

Her poise, grace and magnetic personality have given Mrs. Owen the characteristics which should make her valuable as representative of this nation in foreign circles. She is something of the silver-tongued orator that her distinguished father, William Jennings Bryan, was. She has attained great popularity as a speaker in Washington.

While Mrs. Owen is the first woman to serve as chief of a foreign mission from the United States, there have been six other women in lesser positions in the foreign service. There are only two beside Mrs. Owen in the service at this time. Miss Frances E. Willis is third secretary of the legation at Stockholm and Miss Constance Harvey is Vice-Consul at Milan.

Women's Wage Board Operates in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Formal notice to the food industry of the Province of Quebec, including manufacturers of biscuits, pastry, bread, macaroni, cereals of all kinds, cocoa, confectionery and allied processes, that the new minimum wage for women employed in that industry has officially come into effect has been sent by the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Board.

The official table decrees for Montreal and a radius of 10 miles a minimum wage of $7 per week for beginners, $8.50 for those with six months' experience.

Curley Is Nominated Ambassador to Poland

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, of Florida, to be Minister to Denmark and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be Ambassador to Poland.

He also sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Frank T. Bell, of Washington State, to be Commissioner of Fisheries.

Vatican Rejects Germany's Plan For New Party

Plea for Fresh Concordat Also Held in Abeyance, It Is Reported

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 12—The mission to the Vatican with which the German Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, was intrusted by the Reich Government appears to have had negative results, it was learned in well-informed circles today.

It appears that in his interview with Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, on Monday Herr von Papen had expressed the desire of his own Government to negotiate and conclude at an early date a fresh concordat with the Vatican and establish a new Roman Catholic political party in Germany which should absorb the elements of the Center favorable to the Hitler régime.

While Cardinal Pacelli seemed to favor formation of a new party on lines suggested by Herr von Papen, Pope Pius XI is believed to have discouraged it, and in view of Herr von Papen's failure to obtain the hoped-for support of the Roman Catholic Church for the party contemplated by Chancellor Hitler, it is conjectured that the idea of its formation would be dropped altogether, or at least for the present.

As regards the proposed concordat, it is pointed out that the Vatican has already concluded three such agreements with the states of Bavaria, Prussia and Baden which safeguard the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, and the Vatican sees no reason why a fresh concordat should be negotiated now.

The Vatican, it appears, wishes first to see how Herr Hitler's statement in the Reichstag in respect to the three concordats will be carried out in practice, and only after it is convinced of Herr Hitler's real feelings toward the Roman Catholic Church and its members in Germany will it consider the possibility of negotiating a new concordat. At the same time, however, Herr von Papen has been assured that the Vatican is well disposed toward the new régime in Germany.

The visit of the German Ministers and the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, continues to absorb public interest. Capt. Hermann Goering yesterday had a long interview with Signor Benito Mussolini, and today the Austrian Chancellor was received by Il Duce. Absolutely nothing is known about the subjects discussed in these interviews and what decisions, if any, have been arrived at.

About a month ago Italy informed the official Austrian Government that it would strongly oppose Anschluss, and there is reason to believe that Signor Mussolini has explained clearly to Dr. Dollfuss the consequences that an intensified propaganda for union for Germany would have on future Italo-Austrian and Italo-German relations.

German-British Compact Lowers Export Barriers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12—The dispute which has embittered Anglo-German trade relations for more than a year has been settled with the signing here today of a commercial agreement which considerably increases the quota of British coal allowed to be imported by Germany in return for British tariff reductions on goods in which Germany is particularly interested.

The document is described in authoritative circles as a protocol designed to get rid of some of the difficulties and anomalies caused by Britain's giving up free trade on the one hand, and on the other by restrictions imposed in Germany on coal imports, partly as retaliation for the new British tariff, partly in order to assist the Ruhr coal fields, which were badly hit by the trade slump.

The new agreement is a temporary arrangement to tide over the period until it is decided to supplant the present trade treaty, which was drawn up on the assumption that Britain was going to remain a free-trade country, and is now regarded by both countries as no longer quite suitable for existing conditions.

No details are available as to the extent of British tariff concessions. It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, wishes to keep the matter secret until budget day. Trade returns, however, show Germany's principal exports to consist of heavy iron and steel goods, textiles, machinery, chemicals and electrical apparatus.

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Things Present

Come join us in a first-class ride in a second-class coach in Mexico. "Through a Train Window" on the Editorial page.

With a Roosevelt in the White House readers will be more than ordinarily interested in "The Roosevelts of New Amsterdam" on the Home Forum page.

Are you wondering about the dictates on spring hats from Paris? Read "Straws in the Winds of Fashion" on the Women's Activities—Home Making page.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzle fans on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

A survey of what the states are doing to regulate trucks and buses will appear in tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a selection of the best cartoons of the week.

Ford Says Crop Scarcity Won't Make Plenty, And That True Relief Is Linking of Industry To the Soil, Even to Making of Automobiles

Declares New Uses Must Be Found for What Farmer Grows

By H. B. ELLISTON

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 12—Henry Ford insists that real bank reform can come in only two ways: assumption by Congress of power over money and development of an unwritten banking code based upon the Ten Commandments.

He has no confidence in any kind of farm relief based upon the curtailment of production. "Scarcity cannot create plenty," was his own pithy way of expressing his position.

He welcomes regulation of the stock exchanges. This is necessary, he says, for the obvious reason that in the past they have degenerated into gambling enterprises. But he stresses as an additional, if a sometimes forgotten, reason that regulation would do its part in educating the people that money is only a medium of exchange—the exchange of the diverse economic specialties of countless individuals.

Contrary to Life Itself

All these opinions on pressing subjects of the hour Mr. Ford expressed for the Monitor today in a special interview at his Dearborn engineering laboratories. He struck them off in apparently disconnected style. But they were all related in a sequence of thought which had a central theme. They were merely offshoots of an economic philosophy which long antedated the business exigency and which has now been strengthened by it. The theme, as he would have put it, was life's insistence on expression, on growth, on continuance on an ever upward, dynamically moving, and constantly changing scale. To him, the people who talk about revolution fail to realize that they spend their lives in revolution.

"It is strange," he mused, leaning back in his chair, "how difficult it is for us as a society to learn this simple lesson. In so-called farm relief we are demanding that life should cease from growing. Yet we see on all sides that life has insisted on growing. That is the real explanation of the change that has been slowly forcing itself to the surface these three years past.

"We have made strenuous efforts not to go along with life. We have tried to balk at it, to frustrate it, to limit it, to confine it within a pattern which has nothing at all to do with life. But life has insisted on its natural expression. Result—a seeming chaos.

"If we would go along with life, then we should find orderly progress and real prosperity. By that I mean that we ought to welcome life with both hands. In concrete language, such a welcome can be given only by tuning up our institutions to accept the challenge of life with all its urgent insistences.

"Suppose," he went on, as if thinking aloud, "suppose that we do curtail our production as some of our limitators wish. Then suppose that nature, instead of being so lavish, as she is today, visits us for a spell with a shortage. That is the only problem that could be called a problem. It is a problem that is recognized as such by common sense. Yet we would be courting precisely that type of problem by curtailing production."

Playing With Dynamite

The great industrialist sat up abruptly and exclaimed, "We are meddling with these matters much as small boys would play with dynamite!"

In respect of the farmers, he admitted that the fair price as giving him a return above his producing costs had not been achieved. It had run up against what the economists called the problem of the surplus.

"But, in my opinion," Mr. Ford explained, "the surplus is not an evil. We do not solve the problem of the surplus by creating an artificial scarcity. The value of the surplus is the pressure which it exerts on men's minds to find new uses for it. We might be paving roads some day with the surplus coffee of Brazil. Surely there is some social use for every product which nature is at such pains to produce. Yet the limitation policy insists that we should burn it, throw it into the sea,

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Ahead of His Time

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Associated Press

HENRY FORD

Standing Beside the Old Pump at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass., Dating From Pre-Colonial Days.

Sabotage Trials Open at Moscow; 12 Plead Guilty

Only One British Subject Admits Charges Listed in Long Indictment

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—W. H. MacDonald, British employee of the Metropolitan - Vickers Electrical Company, and 11 Russian employees of the company, today pleaded guilty to charges of espionage, sabotage and bribery. Five other British employees of the company pleaded not guilty.

The five other Englishmen are Allan Monkhouse, Moscow director for the Metropolitan-Vickers Company; Charles Nordwell, L. C. Thornton, A. W. Gregory and John Cushny.

The 11 Russian employees of the company include one woman. Their trial began this morning in "October Hall," the house of the trades unions, which was guarded closely by uniformed and bayoneted soldiers stationed inside and outside the courtroom. The hall was crowded to its capacity of approximately 500. Spectators were admitted only by card.

Four judges, one of whom is an alternate, were seated on a red-draped table on an elevated dais, back of which stood a squad of uniformed soldiers.

The prisoners were seated in a dock to the right and behind the judges, with two soldiers, with bayonets fixed, standing immediately in front of them.

Nine defense attorneys were in court, five of them representing the Englishmen.

Fascists Kept Busy at Home; Move on World Scale Unlikely

Central Organization of 'Reds' Not Repeated in Their Opponents' More Nationalistic Groups—Hitlerites Differ From Duce's Party

The following is the last of two articles describing the spread of Fascism through Europe as a political force.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Has Fascism an international organization?

Accession of the Hitler movement to power in Germany, and the spread of Fascism in the smaller European nations as well, gives rise to the question of whether Fascism is being promulgated upon a world-wide plan.

Unlike Communism, dissemination of which is in the hands of a centralized organization, Fascism by its very nature is essentially nationalistic in character. Between Italy and Germany, Fascist officials come and go. Evidence of sympathy and mutual understanding are plentiful. But the special character of Fascist movements—dedication to a specific nationalism—confines each development within individual borders.

Germany presents a characteristic example of the Fascist movement. The National Socialists are chiefly concerned with their own problem of reconstructing the German nation in accord with Herr Hitler's ideas. Theirs is a dedication to a basically German economy and culture. Theirs is not a concern with internal affairs of nations beyond the confines of the Reich.

In fact, some officials of the National Socialist German Workers' Party so strongly contend that their movement is essentially German that they object to the use of the wider term of Fascism. They profess a friendship for the Italian Fascists, but point out in no uncertain terms that the situation in Germany

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Roosevelt Calls On States to Pass Wage Scale Laws

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12 (AP)—A telegram calling attention to the "minimum wage law passed by the Legislature of New York" and describing it "as a great forward step," signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was received today by Gov. W. L. Cross.

The House of Representatives yesterday tabled a bill which would set up a minimum wage commission. The text of the telegram follows:

"May I call your attention to the minimum wage law passed by the Legislature of New York and approved by Governor Lehman, which declares it against public policy for any employer to pay women or minors a wage which is 'both less than the fair and reasonable value of services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the ultimate cost of living necessary for health.'

"This represents a great forward step against lowering of wages which constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers and threatens the stability of industry. I hope that similar action can be taken by the other states for protection of the public interest."

Iron Monkeys and Stone Baby Sought In Object-Hunting Contest in Boston

Here is a test for the discerning eye of Boston puzzle solvers. The contest is officially open only to students at Boston University's college of liberal arts, but outsiders are free "to do their stuff" just the same, for their own satisfaction.

In the section bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon Street, Park Street, Tremont Street, Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue, how many can find "two monkeys done in iron" or "a memorial including in its detail the figure of a woman with a baby in her lap?"

These are but two of the 18 objects to find in the contest. Here are the others: A building with the figure of a man reading a book in its ornaments; a building with the words Science and Religion inscribed; a monument showing a clock reading 9:22 (show whether time is in morning or evening); a memorial including in its detail the Holy Bible; a monument to a foreigner who served America in the cause of liberty; the words "Republique Française" inscribed on a building; a winged creature attached to a flagpole; an inscription including the words "my baby feet"; two snakes carved in stone; figure of a child playing violin (carved in stone); a monument including in its detail the quarter moon; two rams' heads in bronze; a monument commemorating the war "which kept the union whole"; the inscription, "He went about doing good"; a monument including in its detail a fishnig net, and a piece of land which was laid out for a "trayning field and for the feeding of cattell."

The "exam" was compiled by Julius Miller, graduate student of the college of Liberal Arts, who last year won a similar contest conducted by Dean William M. Warren, scoring 100 per cent. Students and members of the faculty are eligible for the prizes which are $5 for first prize, $3 for second, and $2 for third.

The contest closes on May 1 and entries must be submitted under an assumed name. Under separate cover the contestant must reveal his identity. These entries are to be left at the college inquiry office. Dean Warren and the author of the "exam" will be the judges.

Senate Confirms Schley

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Julian L. Schley of Georgia yesterday was confirmed by the Senate as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. Mr. Harry M. Durning also was confirmed as Customs Collector for the Port of New York.

Canadian Veterans Oppose Pension Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 12—Veterans are strenuously opposing having their pensions cut or suspended under any circumstances. The agitation started when Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech proposed as a measure of economy that pensioners in government employ at full salary will have their pensions suspended while so employed, or if the pension is greater than the salary the pensioner must elect to take either pension or salary.

At the first meeting of the Associated Veterans with the Minister the latter manifested a disposition to reconsider his stand, and the veterans believed that the Government's original proposal would be withdrawn and be replaced by something less drastic.

This proposal may take the form of applying the income tax to the pension now exempt as well as the salary where the combined sums bring the pensioner within the income tax class.

Roosevelt Asks Latin America To Stop Wars

Rededicates United States to Neighborliness on Pan-American Day

Favors Freer Trade

Declares Artificial Barriers to Exchange of Products Should Be Removed

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—President Roosevelt today told the Latin-American republics that he considered the conflicts now waging among four of them "a backward step." He was speaking here to the governing board of the Pan American Union during the third observance of Pan-American Day, the anniversary commemorating the inter-continental coöperation of the Americas.

The custom of setting aside a certain date on which the United States and the 20 Latin-American nations might observe the friendly relations among nations of the Western Hemisphere was originated by the Pan-American governing board, May 1, 1930.

A resolution was adopted at that time, to be supported later by President Hoover who issued a proclamation ordering the flag of the United States to be flown on all public buildings, and invited the schools, civic organizations, and citizens to generally observe the date with appropriate ceremonies.

Furthering the gracious courtesy of his predecessor, President Roosevelt today appeared before the governing board to deliver a Pan-Americanism message.

Sets Goal of Good Will

Reiterating the statement in his inaugural address of March 4, when he dedicated the United States to the policy of a good neighbor, he urged the necessity of the two Americas holding to the idea of good will, and said that he regarded the Pan American Union as the outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Western Hemisphere.

Reviewing the fundamentals of Pan-Americanism, he expressed the belief that friendship among nations, as among individuals, calls for constructive efforts to muster the force of humanity in order that an atmosphere of closer understanding and coöperation can be cultivated.

"It involves," he explained, "mutual obligations and responsibilities, for it is only by sympathetic respect for the rights of others and a scrupulous fulfillment of corresponding obligations by each member of the community that a true fraternity can be maintained."

Bust of Miranda Unveiled

Following President Roosevelt's message, diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American republics, high government officials and distinguished guests gathered in the Hall of Americas, Pan American Union Building, for the ceremony of unveiling a bust of General Francisco de Miranda, hero of the Spanish-American independence movement more than a century ago.

Praising the valiant efforts of the precursor of Pan-Americanism, Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister from Venezuela, in the presentation address, linked the memory of General Miranda with recollections of early days in the American Revolution. He explained the General's interest in the American colonists' cause and how, following the victory at Yorktown, General Miranda journeyed to America that he might talk with General Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and others.

Following the first visit, Dr. Arcaya said that General Miranda returned to the States and organized an expedition to bear arms against the Spanish Government in Venezuela. The company was made up, for the most part, of Americans seeking adventure. It sailed from America during 1806 and headed for the port of La Vela. Upon landing there, General Miranda issued a proclamation calling upon the nations of the southern continent to regain rights as citizens of Colombian America.

Proposed Single Republic

Naming Spanish America, Colombia, was General Miranda's idea. He proposed to form a single republic stretching from Cape Horn to the forty-fifth parallel including Cuba. Unfortunately, however, Venezuela was not ready to extend the welcome he had hoped for. The seed of the "new idea" had not germinated and he was finally forced to depart. What happened to the American expedition, Dr. Arcaya, did not state, but General Miranda, he said, crossed the Atlantic, arrived in London, and set about reorganizing his plans. About that time Napoleon Bonaparte was endeavoring to crown his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. Venezuela objected, proclaimed autonomy during 1810, and General Miranda returned to Caracas, the republic's present capital.

The idea of absolute independence gained ground at first, but later a royalist reaction set in. The majority of the people wanted independence more as a matter of policy than because of any particular hatred for Spain. General Miranda was taken prisoner by Spanish forces, transferred from one prison to an-

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Kentucky Group From Caney Creek Leaves for South

Pippapass Students End Ten-Day Visit to Boston and Vicinity

"Good-bah, Boston! Hopin' tuh be seein' yuh agin next yeah!"

And 10 happy young people, ambassadors from Caney Creek School at Pippipass, Ky., said farewell to the "Yankee city" and turned south on the last lap of their annual pilgrimage.

For the last 10 days these young folks have been visiting Boston and vicinity, talking before community organizations and giving plays, which not only brought contributions to their school's purse, but added new names to their already lengthy list of about 20,000 friends whose regular contributions support the community's schools. And each of these students not only has the school at heart, but any information about it at the tip of his tongue.

Named for Poem

Pippapass, named from the well-known poem by Robert Browning, lies sandwiched in among the walls of the Cumberland Mountains in Knott County, Kentucky. Not even the shrill whistle of a train breaks the stillness of these hills, for the nearest railway is 12 miles away and many of these folks have never seen a train. And as for automobiles—there is only one month in the year when they can reach the center from the nearest highway eight miles away.

"How do we get there the rest of the time? Oh, T. P. W. or T. M. W.," they say, which means, "take pains to walk" or "two mules and a wagon." And there are no telephones nor telegraphs and a very few radios in the center, the children say.

"Yes, we may seem like we're out of the world," they say. But to these humble folk, Pippapass is a world all in itself. For since its founding by Mrs. Alice G. Lloyd of Boston some 16 years ago, it has grown into a thriving community with some 35 buildings on its campus, accommodating more than 200 children in the grade school, 150 in the high school and about 90 in its college. Of these, about 185 are resident pupils coming from West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and Tenneess as well as Kentucky. The remainder come from homes in the surrounding country. In addition, there is a splendid library of about 18,000 volumes as well as 12 standard libraries about the community and some 200 small ones scattered about the adjoining country.

No Motion Pictures

With no "movies" nor theaters within miles of the center, the children provide their own entertainment with their own orchestra and drama groups which present plays and operettas.

But the school is not designed for vocational training, they say, but "to train leaders" to work among the mountain folk that inhabit Kentucky and its near-by states. When a student leaves the community to enter a higher institution of learning, he always returns to "give to his mountain kinsfolk and friends the benefits of what he has gathered." And according to the records, 100 per cent of these students who have gone forth have made good and returned.

The buildings for the most part have been built by the boys at the school under the supervision of experienced carpenters and builders. They even quarry their own stone, they say.

Already the school has done much to raise the standards of living among the Kentucky mountaineers. In the country surrounding the community, they say, the "moonshine industry" has been practically obliterated. For while these mountain men keenly resent the intrusion of an outsider, they will listen to their own people who have grown up among them and are more ready to follow the teachings which have been the result of the schools at Caney Creek Community Center.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Midcontinent Petroleum

Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $2,031,900 after depreciation, depletion, abondoned and surrendered leases and after provision of $498,475 to adjust crude oil inventory to market values, compared with a net loss in 1931 of $4,982,411 after depreciation, depletion, abandoned and surrendered leases and $1,127,148 adjustment of crude oil inventory.

Five Junior Fellows Named in Harvard's New Undertaking

Appointment of five men to junior fellowships in Harvard's new Society of Fellows was announced today by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, following approval by the Harvard Corporation.

These first five members will assume their fellowships next autumn and form the nucleus of the newly projected society. Further appointments will be made next year. The plan ultimately calls for a group not exceeding 24 young men, who will be selected "for their promise of notable contribution to knowledge and thought."

The five initial appointments are Garrett Birkhoff, Cambridge, Mass., member of the Harvard graduating class of 1932 and son of Prof. G. D. Birkhoff of the Harvard department of mathematics, who intends to conduct original investigations in mathematics; John C. Miller, Tacoma, Washington, graduate of Harvard, summa cum laude in 1930, who intends to do research work in American history; Willard Van Orman Quine, Akron, Ohio, graduate of Oberlin College in 1930, Ph. D. at Harvard in 1932, now abroad on a Sheldon traveling fellowship studying in the field of mathematical logic; Burrhus F. Skinner, Scranton, Penna., graduate of Hamilton College in 1926, Ph. D. at Harvard in 1931, studied under fellowships from the National Research Council in field of physiology; and Frederick M. Watkins, Providence, R. I., graduate of Harvard College summa cum laude in 1930 and now a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Science studying in the field of political science.

Nomination of the five junior fellows was made by the senior fellows, or governing body of the new society. Appointments are for a three-year term during which time the fellows will receive free board and rooms in the various houses and an annual stipend of $1250 as well as free use of all the facilities of the university such as libraries, laboratories, and all privileges of instruction. If still of the highest promise, junior fellows may be appointed for a second term of three years with a stipend of $1500 annually.

Conference Is Held By Boston Chamber

Momentous changes which are taking place in the business world were discussed informally, particularly the relation and implication of these changes to business in Boston, at a confidential conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. The theme was "Boston Business and Reconstruction," and more than 150 members attended.

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber, summarized the changes taking place. Mr. George W. Smith, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., discussed life insurance. Mr. Eliot Wadsworth spoke on taxes and Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills told of changes in manufacturing.

Dairy Owners Plan Milk Coöperative

A stabilized marketing plan for New England dairy interests whereby milk would be distributed through a central coöperative agency looms today as the result of negotiations between producers and dealers in which Mr. Reginald W. Bird has been the mediator.

One of the most hopeful signs leading up to the anticipated adoption of the plan is the agreement effected between the New England Dairies, largest coöperative producer, and the Bellows Falls Coöperative Creamery to the new marketing proposal. The Bellows Falls organization is milk producer for the First National Stores.

The new plan would change the status of the Boston distributors from independent milk dealers to agents of the farmers. The plan gives the producer control of the supply until it reaches the consumer. The profits of present independent dealers would be fixed by a milk administrator on a commission basis.

Boston Expected to Get More Ships From Orient

More steamers will come to Boston from the Far East as a result of the concerted movement sponsored by the Boston Port Authority, it was announced today. The Port Authority and importers and receivers of freight favor having vessels with only small amounts of cargo for Boston bringing the merchandise direct to this port rather than trans-ship it at New York. Several vessels with small cargoes have been omitting the Boston call.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, was advised today that the Japanese motorship Kurama Maru, due in New York April 15, will come to Boston, arriving here April 21 to discharge Boston cargo, the Kokusai Line having acceded to the request of the Port Authority that their steamers come to Boston instead of trans-shipping their Boston consignment at New York. Mr. Parkhurst said that it is hoped all steamship lines will send their vessels to Boston if there are more than 150 tons for discharge here.

Task of Schools Found That of Giving Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 12—One of the outstanding tasks before the public school system today is to meet the challenge offered by the thousands of young men who are unemployed, and to provide them an outlook of existence, declared Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, at a regional educational conference in the Westfield State Teachers College yesterday afternoon.

He said it is the task of the schools to help infuse courage into these young men and women, to convince them that better times are coming.

Low European Tariffs Urged by Policy Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12—Breaking down of the tariff barriers in Europe was advocated as the best means of restoring prosperity and peace by Prof. Robert Valeur of Columbia University, addressing the final meeting of the season of the Foreign Policy Association last night.

Dr. Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy, who also addressed the association, spoke in favor of the so-called Four Power Plan of Mussolini, declaring that its only weakness is that the United States is not allowed to participate in the conferences. "Hitler is emotional and has a profound admiration for Mussolini, and out of this friendship an alliance may come," said Dr. Bartholdy.

Bread Prices Advanced

DAYTON, Ohio, April 12—Bread prices have been advanced one cent a loaf here, to five cents a pound loaf wholesale. Bakers state the rise is due to the increase in flour prices.

Crimson Pails Furnish the Trade-Mark For Harvard Window-Washing Squad

"Clean your windows, ma'am? Guarantee to make them shine and sparkle for only 50 cents an hour pay."

Harvard students, members of the newly organized window washer's brigade, speak thus to prospective customers remembering the results of a similar campaign against sidewalk snowbanks during the last winter.

Since the college authorities ruled that cows were not to be grazed in the Harvard Yard with the exception of the one owned by the holder of the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory, and that due to the need of Harvard students for the "imponderables" of life, girls would wait on table instead of students, farmers' sons and sons of the Russian nobility have had to seek new fields for earning money.

Clothes pressing, selling books, aluminum, cards, papers, and what not, is rather old fashioned according to most students, and such employment is generally left to the experienced persons who wish to be "collegiate." Even restaurant work, removing ashes, splitting wood, washing automobiles, and a host of other things done by individuals working their way have been cast aside by accomplished students who band together to form their own "unions" or "brigades" of window cleaners, radio announcers, popular lecturers, entertainers, tutors, companions, etc.

In the case of the Harvard window cleaning brigade, it guarantees to have at least one man on the job within an hour fully equipped with red pail, chamois skin, sponge and soap. All the employer need supply is water. Training has been given by an expert in the art and students will go anywhere within reason to brighten up corners.

Home Owners Aided By Counsel Service

Letters of appreciation have been received from both home owners and mortgagee banks for the free counsel service offered to distressed home owners of metropolitan Boston by the Real Estate Advisory Committee, a division of the Banking and Industrial Committee of the First Federal Reserve District, according to Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, chairman.

Mr. Evans, who also is president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, said today that many persons, who have no other source available where advice and assistance can be obtained in solving their mortgage problems, have been aided by the committee.

Satisfactory plans, he said, have been worked out with the mortgagees, thus helping both the home owner and the banker. The committee is continuing its weekly meetings at the office of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, 7 Water Street, every Thursday from 2 to 5 p. m.

Chanler Heads Pierce-Arrow

NEW YORK, April 12—Arthur J. Chanler, vice-president and general manager of Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, was elected president, succeeding A. R. Erskine. Christopher Baldy and George F. Phillips, both of Buffalo, were elected directors.

Events Tonight

New England Section, Society of Automotive Engineers: Dinner meeting, address, "Safety—a Real Problem for the Engineer," by Mr. Lewis E. MacBrayne, of Massachusetts Safety Council, Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T., 6.

Women's City Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Idling Along through Gaspé," by Dr. Edward H. Goodman, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston University: Annual "Stunt Night," college auditorium, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dinner dance and cabaret, 448 Beacon Street, 7.

Child Welfare of America and Boston Parents' Council: Dinner meeting, address, "A Goal for Social Work in a Changing Industrial and Social Order," by Frank J. Bruno, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

Unitarian Club: Dinner and meeting, talk, "The Background of the German Situation," by Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Simmons College: Shakesperian recital by Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): "Puppet Parade," auspices Adult Education Department, 8.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Phi Beta Kappa: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks" 2:30, 8:20.

Events Tomorrow

Symphony luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:45.

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 12:30.

Daughters of Connecticut: Meeting and luncheon, illustrated talk on world cruise, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 12:30.

Master Photo Finishers: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "The Republican Party in the Immediate Future," by Prof. William Starr Myers, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Children's Museum of Fine Arts: New England Arts and Crafts Exhibit, through May 15. Lecture "Scandinavia," 11:30; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

University Club: Lecture, "Interpretations of World Affairs," by Miss Avery, 10:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "The Relation of Indian and Persian Architecture," by Arthur Upham Pope, 3. Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Back Bay Association Luncheon Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Boston Committee for the Blind: Entertainment and speaking program for Roxbury Reading Circle, Y. M. H. A., Roxbury, 3.

Exhibition of doll houses, benefit unemployed draughtsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Congress Dances," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 3; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition: Water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, and will continue through May 15.

Jordan Marsh Company Exhibition Gallery, ninth floor, Annex—Annual exhibition of paintings by New England artists. (No closing date assigned.)

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in water color by Eleanor W. Motley. Through April 20. Animal drawings by the Russian Artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Rennaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by William Meyerowitz, April 10-24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo. Through April 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Wooiner, April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of books (Treasure Room); Better Homes Week exhibit (Exhibition Room); exhibition books illustrative of development of the alphabet. April 10-16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Develop Pimiento Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRIFFIN, Ga.—Middle Georgia has found a crop that is proving both profitable and easily grown in this section. It is the Spanish pimiento. Although introduced into the United States for cultivation as long as 20 years ago, it is only within the last few years that pimientoes have been grown to any extent in Georgia.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light rain tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 38; moderate easterly winds, shifting to westerly Thursday.

Massachusetts: Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior tonight; Thursday cloudy; little change in temperature.

Maine: Probably rain or snow tonight or Thursday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight; Thursday fair; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Thursday cloudy; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong northeast or east winds, shifting to northwest or south portion tonight and over north portion Thursday, and overcast weather, with rain tonight and over north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	48	Montreal	36	56
Bismarck	26	34	Nantucket	40	46
Boston	40	49	New Orleans	54	74
Buffalo	34	56	New York	44	48
Calgary	16	34	Norfolk, Va.	62	62
Charleston	66	72	North Platte	36	54
Chicago	38	48	Philadelphia	42	58
Cincinnati	42	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	82
Denver	42	48	Pittsburgh	36	60
Eastport, Me.	32	40	Portland, Me.	38	44
Hatteras	68	68	Raleigh	50	74
Honolulu, T.H.			St. Louis	44	56
7 p.m. April 11	74		St. Paul	28	42
Helena, Mont.	26	42	Salt Lake City	42	52
Huron, S. D.	28	46	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	66	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	60
Kansas City	46	56	Seattle	42	48
Key West	80	88	Tampa	72	82
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	40	54
Memphis	50	56	Wichita, Kan.	42	60
Miami, Fla.	72	86	Williston, N.D.	18	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 12.
B—Maximum April 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:26 p.m., Thursday 12:42 a.m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:51 p. m.

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America Found Equipped to Aid African Natives

Penetration of Europeans Into South Africa Called Cause of Racial Issue

America is in position to give to South Africa the benefit of its experience in bettering inter-racial conditions through provision of workers equipped with the knowledge and technique necessary to deal with racial problems, according to Mr. Max Yergan, extension secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Yergan, who is a Negro social worker, has been in South Africa for 12 years working to help the natives to adapt themselves to modern conditions brought about by the penetration of Europeans into the country.

This penetration of 1,500,000 Europeans into a country of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 Africans, he said, has caused one of the greatest racial problems in the world. The Europeans, he added, have assumed full control of the Government and actually have made South Africa an appendage to Europe. Through progressive agriculture and industry and further expression of European ideas and culture, they have changed the whole development of South Africa and worked a hardship on the natives.

On the other hand, Mr. Yergan said, the natives have their own background, and, although under the control of the European minority, they do not accept it willingly. They possess a sense of freedom and a desire for larger opportunities in education and material development. They have a feeling of belonging to the soil and that more land is necessary for their progress.

Because of these factors and because the Europeans fear that if Africans become educated and efficient they will use this power against the European minorities, South Africa has become, he said, "an area of inter-racial conditions most difficult in the world."

Since he went to South Africa 12 years ago to improve native conditions and to bring about better interracial understanding, much progress has been made along both lines. He said that 40 branches of the Y. M. C. A. have been formed, half of which are engaged in social work among the natives. These associations, he added, combine students, teachers and other educated persons.

As the rural Africans comprise more than 90 per cent of the native population, he said the enlightenment of these people has been one of the major parts of the week. The problem has been to evolve leadership among the Africans, through development of strong character among the young natives."

Coöperative societies have been formed, according to him. The natives have been interested in popular education through lectures. Evening schools are being conducted by the associations for African adults and youth. In addition, a voluntary agricultural service has been established to teach the native modern agricultural methods.

Volunteer work is a backbone of the program, he said. In fact one of the conditions of membership in the associations is voluntary social service of 5 to 15 hours each week.

The second part of the program conducted by Mr. Yergan is betterment of racial conditions.

Through Mr. Yergan's efforts groups of liberal people have come to realize the necessity of educating the European settlers in the betterment of the native conditions. Also they have realized that the Government should adopt a more liberal policy toward the natives.

Mr. Yergan said that more solid thinking is being done now along this line than was thought possible 10 years ago. This development, he added, expressed itself dramatically two years ago, when for the first time in the country's history a joint conference of Europeans and natives was held.

Mr. Yergan, in his work, makes a 3000-mile circuit of the country twice a year, using train, automobile, horse and "shank's mare."

For his accomplishments he received the Harmon Medal for Social Service Contribution in 1926. In addition, he has been selected this year as the recipient of the Spingarn Medal for the advancement of the colored race, to be awarded in June.

Turkey Bars Alien Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—All foreign words are to be eliminated from the Turkish language. A commission that has been engaged on the reform of Turkish has decided to elaborate a vocabulary of some 1000 to 1500 foreign words—comprising Arabic, Persian and other languages—showing at the same time a Turkish equivalent which it is hope will be used in future.

Motor 'Chuggers' Restoring Europe's Coastal Trade

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© The Times of London

SCENE AT NORWICH, ENG., WHICH HAS GROWN RAPIDLY AS INLAND PORT.

Mrs. Fisher Shows Process of Writing Good Short Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 12—Taking for a premise that the author, to be successful, should write of life that is completely familiar to him or to her, Dorothy Canfield Fisher discussed "The Short Story" here last night in the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College.

After reading aloud "The Bedquilt," one of her own stories, Mrs. Fisher said that one of the first things an author must decide with respect to a story to be written is its background.

"In my case," she said, "I cannot tell what happens to people on the front porch of the house unless I know. I must know what peoples' kitchens are like, and how they keep their cellars, and what is in the trunks in their attics, if I am to portray them accurately and successfully.

"I have used the old New England background for my work because I have been brought up with successive generations of old New Englanders in an old Vermont family house," she explained.

Mrs. Fisher said that she had used "The Bedquilt" as the reply to a request from a professor of English, and that she set down the different stages of a composition for him to discuss with his class.

She then explained the origin of plot, as coming from an entirely different phase of an author's life; she took her characters from a set of experiences separate from those which gave her background and finally settled upon a place and an occasion in which to bring together all the diverse elements and fuse them into a story that would create a definite scene of activity for readers.

Mohawk Hudson Power Corp.

Net income of Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $7,006,196 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization and subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., compared with $7,796,210 in 1931.

Shallow-Draft Boats Restore Trade On Streams of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng. — Shallow-draft motor-coasters, nosing up Europe's shallow rivers and estuaries, are restoring a once widespread form of international shipping trade.

British coastal shipping companies are busy building or acquiring modern economical ships to compete with Dutch, German, Belgian and French craft which took the lead in a return to the use of shallow-draft power boats for trading with small ports.

Long, low-built vessels, fitted with powerful Diesel engines and able to withstand exceptionally heavy weather in the open seas, regularly penetrate to such inland towns as Norwich, Truro, Bridgewater, Lancaster, York and Exeter. Norwich claims to have been remade as a "seaport" within a year although it is about 20 miles from the sea.

Within the last year or so Norwich is stated to have received between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of sea-borne coal which formerly rarely came by water.

Foreign craft come to England mainly from Germany and Holland. British boats are now penetrating ports of the Baltic and other parts of Europe, going even as far inland as Paris. Greenock and Yarmouth are busy building coastal craft of from 400 to 800 tons. One firm controlling 100 ships has just added six of the latest motor vessels to its fleet.

A vessel of the shallow-draft type recently proved its adaptability by making the voyage from Blyth in Northumberland to Kingston-on-Thames and was able to sell its cargo of coal at 6s. a ton below the price quoted at the time.

Although sailing boats are declining numerically, up-to-date ones are still being built and there are cargoes which they can carry with greater profit to their owners than the power ships yield. So that picturesque brown-sailed craft are still seen drifting up and down with the tides.

Mineral Production Improves Outlook In Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 12—Mounted and foot police and brigades formed a guard of honor as the Governor, Sir Murray Anderson, officiated for the first time at the opening of the Legislature. The speech from the Throne reviewed the troublous economic times the Dominion had experienced, the new Alderdice Administration on assuming office finding an accumulation of unpaid relief bills and $800,000 in outstanding debts.

Industrial productivity, owing to low world prices, was declining, but the bright feature was the mining operations, whose lead and zinc output exceeded the previous year. The sealing industry, a failure last year, was also most promising, while a favorable outlook for gold mining in Labrador has been established by recent discoveries.

Estimates of financial experts did not materialize, consequently during the year additional retrenchment was made imperative. The estimates and budget will await the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Position.

The long legislative program includes a measure to reorganize the salt codfish industry and a measure implementing a contract with a Welsh mining concern for the exchange of pitprops for coal.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Move To Rout Sweatshop Slavery

Supports Use of Label to Certify Garments Made Under Fair Work Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—A concerted attempt to restore labels to garments proving that they have been manufactured under fair work conditions is to be made under the direction of a committee composed of representatives of the industry, retail groups, and women's organizations as the result of a meeting called here yesterday by the National Women's Trade Union League.

The conference took place in the assembly room of the Henry Street Settlement on Park Avenue and two figures sat against the hooded fireplace facing the audience. They were the wife of the President of the United States with a roll of knitting and Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the league, who began her public career as a machine operative in a factory. Miss Schneiderman presided and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt serenely transferred several yards of white wool to a sweater while she listened intently to the speakers.

It was the newspaper women who got the major portion of Mrs. Roosevelt's attention. She rallied them with a smile as she got up to speak and asked that it be carefully written down that she was present "as an individual and not as the wife of the President of the United States."

Mrs. Roosevelt told the audience that, "You can agree on a label, but if nobody asks for the label in buying goods it won't do you one bit of good." She declared that "for the first time, perhaps, the public is really willing to think of economic topics," and expressed hope that women, "who are big buyers," could be interested if the public interest could be aroused through a big campaign of advertising and publicity.

"I should call a meeting of the women reporters on newspapers," Mrs. Roosevelt concluded. "The newspaper girls can do more for you than any one."

Miss Schneiderman stated that women are being paid $2 and $3 a week for full time work, $1.80 for 80 hours' work, 40 cents for 120 hours' work and as low as two cents for an entire day's work. The organization has proof for its facts and figures, some of which Miss Schneiderman said "are too terrible to give."

The motion for a committee to work for the kind of label which formerly was used under the title of "prosanis" was made by Mr. David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who said that the last three years have been the most disastrous in the history of the union, that wages have now sunk below the levels of 25 years ago and that unless competition is checked, "in the mad scramble for cheapness," that conditions of "industrial slavery" will obtain.

Mr. Samuel Klein, representing the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, attributed to the lack of public interest the failure of the "prosanis" label to be successful, and said that the manufacturers would be glad to coöperate in the present plan.

The possibility of federal legislation regulating hours of work and minimum wage was referred to by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the federal woman's bureau, who said that there has been no lack of work in the garment industry, but a steady, continuing demand for volume, if not for value.

Albanian Absentees Fined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albanian members of Parliament are treated more strictly than most school children. According to a new rule, members are fined $1 for every sitting they miss, and get a black mark in the roll book as well.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Matrix Shoes

For Men and Women

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The widest selection in New York City. All the new styles in sizes 3 to 10 . . . and widths AAAA to D.

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*LACETTE 3-EYELET TIE —In blue or black kid with all-over Lacette design

You almost have to *look* to be sure you're really wearing a shoe—that's how *cool* you feel in a Matrix Lacette! This lace-like lightness, so new in leather, is equally lovely in *all* the Lacette styles and colors—ties, one-eyelets, or one-straps. Lacette, like all the other smart Matrix Shoes, assures you the instant ease of a sole moulded to cradle every arch and curve of the foot in "Your Footprint in Leather". For our new Fashion Announcement please write E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N.Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34th St., New York City.

Matrix offers a variety of styles at $8.50 and $10.00

*Design Reg U S Pat Off 14174 perforations—by actual count—in a pair of ties

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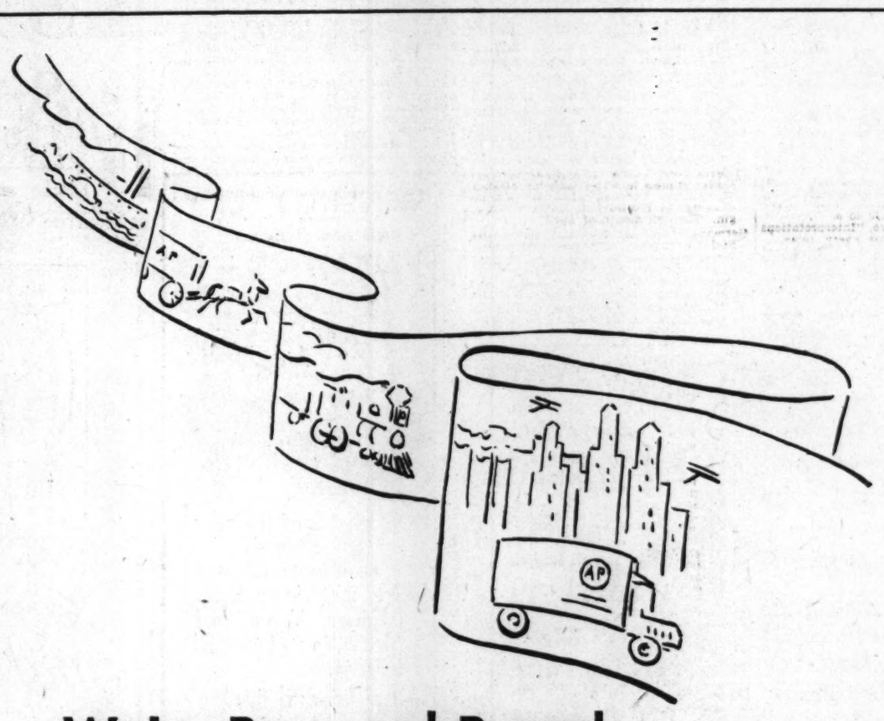

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SINCE we began to sell groceries 'way back in 1859, we've seen some mighty changes take place. This country has grown from small beginnings into one of the world's greatest nations. And as the nation has progressed, A & P has expanded, store by store, until now we're serving housewives in almost every state in the Union.

It's because we've grown up with America that we feel we're especially fitted to cater to this country's food requirements. We, too, have passed through its wars and depressions, adjusting ourselves all the time to meet the needs of the people under changing conditions.

We kept the price of good food low by the best business methods of Yesterday. We're keeping food prices low by the best business methods of Today, and we'll continue to keep them low by the best methods of Tomorrow.

Booth Tarkington Writes for Radio

"MAUD AND COUSIN BILL"

a new series of comedies of American life, mostly about children

PRESENTED BY A&P

Consult your local newspapers for time and station

The Great

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

Tea Co.

"So that's *the name* that made such a difference!"

"I never used to take much notice of the kind of macaroni and spaghetti you served—guess I just ate without thinking much about it. But that dish of macaroni you put on the table tonight sure caught my eye right off the mark; made me *feel* like eating it as soon as I saw it.

"And when I tried it, I *knew* I was in for a treat. I didn't know macaroni could taste quite so good. It sure is a delicious flavor; and it's so tender and light too! That's why I asked you the name of the brand, and I hope you insist on it always and serve it often from now on."

It's "quik dried"

This exclusive Mueller process *enables all the fine natural flavor to be retained*—instead of being partly lost in the drying stage of manufacture!

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The Mueller method enables the walls of Mueller's Macaroni and Spaghetti to be made as thin as it is possible for them to be, without collapsing in the cooking. Mueller's *never varies*, and consequently always requires the same time for boiling—9 minutes. Mueller's is richest in nourishment and *invariably* cooks up light, fluffy and tender.

Mueller quality begins with the ingredients—only the very finest—and continues through every step of manufacturing and packaging.

MUELLER'S

MACARONI SPAGHETTI ELBOW MACARONI

EGG NOODLES COOKED SPAGHETTI

Quality Tells ... Mueller's is America's Largest Selling Brand

Ford Says Plenty Is Never Achieved Through Scarcity

(Continued from Page 1)

or otherwise get rid of it. Coffee is one example of many.

"That is not my way of doing things. I call it the acknowledgment of defeat. More than that, it is flying in the face of life, and life won't stand for it, as all restriction schemes have proved. I know of none that has been a success. The reason is that life will not be kept down, but will burst its bounds at some other part of the economic structure."

Again there was an abrupt movement in Mr. Ford's chair. "Now I'll show you exactly what I mean," he said briskly, going over to the window, on the ledge of which was fastened an automobile steering wheel.

"What do you think that steering wheel is made off?" He looked at me quizzically.

Was Anybody's Guess

Looking at the head which had been constantly "making over" industrial processes, and thinking over the gallery of laboratory rooms through which I had passed on the way to the sanctum sanctorum, I hesitated.

"Well," he said, "it's made out of the soya bean."

As we turned away, he said:

"Now you see what I mean. We must harness the surplus of the farm to the surplus of industry. Isn't the soya bean a sign that it can be done? Our automobiles are all to be painted with the oil from that humble legume. The farmer grows the bean, and I pay him for it. Moreover, he will do the initial processing that fits it for industrial use, and I shall pay him for it. I shall use the oil to make paint and enamel, and the other substances of the bean to make certain parts of the car, and he will buy my car, which uses the bean that grows on his land."

It sounded more like a variant of "The House That Jack Built," but the house in this connection was the fruition of two forces that came together from opposite directions, one from the farm and the other from the factory.

"What I mean is this," was Mr. Ford's variant, "we are going to grow more and more of the motorcar in the farmer's field. It all comes from the earth anyway."

Pointing to the smokestack of the mammoth River Rouge plant, epitome of concentrated production, I asked:

"What will become of that?"

The previous day I had seen "that" impaled on wet plaster by the master hand of Diego Rivera, the Mexican muralist, who has just completed his frescoes showing his conception of Fordization.

Plant Will Be Scrapped

"That plant," he said, "will gradually be scrapped."

Mr. Ford's present quickly becomes the past—and the discarded. Apparently there was a more magical chemicalization going on in Mr. Ford's fertile brain than that set up between paint and wet plaster. The motor magnate himself would say that the process was taking place in life, not in himself, and that he was only trying to keep abreast of it.

"Life won't let us stand still," said Mr. Ford. "My Highland Park works were already obsolete when people were calling them the latest thing in industrial production. In 1917 we built the River Rouge works. Now in 1933 we clearly see that union between farm and factory is to be the next expression of life. I will do my part to bring it about. It is the logical end of the process.

"It will start by decentralizing the processes themselves. Already we have 38 assembly plants operating throughout the country. Call them focal points. They are served by over 5000 suppliers' factories that furnish us material. So you see that industry has already begun to spread out. We also have a number of small industries started. Screws and valves and other small parts are not made in our large central shops, but in the smaller ones. If you come here a few years hence, you will probably see only the motors being made in Dearborn itself, and the number of suppliers and small Ford industries throughout the country may be 50,000."

Looks Ahead—Always Ahead

Mr. Ford spoke of the decentralization of his huge plant, a great unit, which to more conservative industrialists would be a thing of joy and pride, entirely without regret. On the verge of 70 years of age he still gives the appearance always of looking forward. The plant already belonged to the past in his own mind. Instead there arose before him, beckoning him to further conquests, the picture of the village industry.

He has already laid out seven villages on the upper reaches of the River Rouge. Here grow 10,000 acres of soya beans, one of many crops which the farmers will first reap and then turn into factory products. This is the vision he sees, and he already has 10,000 men demobilized for the purpose, or rather remobilized. The artisan of the future, as he sees him, is to be half-farmer.

So Saul saw the light on the road to Damascus and became Paul.

"Centralization, I now see, is an unnatural thing," said this pioneer of mass production, developing his theme with almost youthful enthusiasm. "It gathers tens of thousands of people around a single factory. It just operates on the principle that such conditions must exist for the sake of the factory. There is no suggestion that the factory has been put there for the sake of the people's homes.

End of Centralization

"Besides being unnatural, the concentration of the population in the industrial centers makes for unnecessary distress during periods of slack business. All those people are dependent upon one source of income. If that fails, they are in difficulty. They have no contact with the land by which they might insure their economic independence. Therefore I say that American industry has had its last fling at centralization, and now must lead the people to use the land as an additional source of economic security.

"This is what makes the present much more important from the standpoint of history than any mere turn in business cycles. We are really on the threshold of a new era—a mighty twist in the revolution of which life is composed.

"Humanly speaking, the world's workers would be much better off scattered over the countryside. Workers would have the double security that comes of having one foot on the land and the other in industry. Industry itself would be much better off if it followed them to places where they could live under decent conditions.

"It could easily be broken up, as I have shown, into small units, not to spoil the countryside, but to nestle beside, and blend with, running streams and quiet habitations.

"The economic benefit to these farm-factory townships will be significant. It will disperse wealth. Forty or fifty men in a town having one of these factories of the future and being employed at modern wages would support its economic life. City incomes would be earned in country surroundings.

"The real gains—the spiritual and technical gains—from the past era of American prosperity have been such that we can carry them into the next era of decentralization."

Art of Living Together

Mr. Ford paused, and, as if to soften the indictment which he had seemingly leveled at his own system, continued:

"There were advantages which we secured in that era of mass production, you must remember. Not only did we learn that high wages paid. We also learned something from crowding together in cities. We learned the art of living together. We have absorbed new ideas as to such matters as sanitation and housing. We shall be able to carry them all back to the villages and make village life the more wholesome in consequence. The multitudes of country people who migrated to the city for high wages will carry a new life back to the country. On the whole, the gains have been both numerous and permanent.

"In short," he wound up, "I look to the time when most of the automobile can be grown in the fields and when most of the initial processing can be done in the new farm-factories.

"You see now why curtailment of production does not seem to me to solve anything. I grant that the American dinner table is not a sufficient outlet for the American farm. I would supplement the dinner table with the factory.

"It is the pressure of the surplus that is going to open up for the farmer his greatest market in factory demand. Industry is suffering from the ailment of job slackness. Agriculture is suffering from the ailment of market slackness. Bring them together and each will heal the other."

What of the problem of management? This was an obvious question, and I put it to Mr. Ford.

He said that no difficulty was presented in managing the most extensive concern based upon decentralization. Management inhered in the control of design, or control of specifications. This would be located where it had always been located. The place of manufacture had nothing at all to do with that problem.

The Limitation of Money

"The money issue," Mr. Ford said, turning to a topic that still engrosses him, "is again a question of limitation. Congress should have kept its constitutional power over money. But it failed to do so. It farmed out the system to private hands—a notion just as antiquated as the old notion which once prevailed of farming out the postal system.

"We should have a money system managed by the public for the service of the public in the furtherance of life's continual demand for expansion. Money is right now holding up our progress to the goal which I have outlined. It is our natural conveyor system, but it is not moving. People hold on to money because they think it is wealth. But money is only the mover of wealth, and it is not moving. And those who claim to be experts in the management of the money machine do not seem to be able to make it move."

Mr. Ford would not comment in detail on current questions of bank reform. He said he saw them in the large, not in the detail of changes in the present functioning. Thus, the question whether banks should continue to be divided between state and national banks seemed subsidiary to him. What was important from the standpoint of such division was whether banks should be commercial or speculative.

Speculation in Gambling

"We have had too much speculation in our banking system. People have thought that they could make money out of money. They thought they could live on money alone. That is the fallacy of the stock exchanges. New developments are always financed by the public investing its surplus. There is no other way. But we must insist that the market should remain within its function as a market for the sale and purchase of securities, and not as a gambling enterprise.

"And we should also insist on the banks remaining what they pretend to be—a place of safe deposit, not a collection point for speculative funds. The simple device of remembering that the deposit always belongs to the depositor, unless he otherwise specifies, would cure most of our banking abuses.

"You cannot get away from the retribution that comes when people misuse money—that is, try to make money only with money. If money were made the servant of mankind, there would be an end of that type of speculation, and we should regard money as solely a medium for the exchange of our products. That should be its only function. But we have let money control us instead of controlling it."

Purifying the Bankers

The question of a common charter for the banks also failed to interest Mr. Ford as a subject for argument.

"Isn't there such a thing as an unwritten code? Can all our duties and obligations be put in writing? I would make the Ten Commandments the code for the bankers. And when the present troubles are over, you will find a new type of banker, who is still in the community in number, animated by the Ten Commandments."

Mr. Ford concluded by saying that he looked over the last few years as years of experience which would teach us to yield to the clamant demands of an abundant life, which was a constant unfolding of new opportunities for social and spiritual happiness.

The idealist in Mr. Ford is always uppermost in days of change. But he plans for as well as sees the future with a kind of instinct, which gives him a classification among the thinkers in addition to his premier position among the doers. At least, so I thought as I came back to Dearborn along miles of that factory lane which Mr. Ford has already demolished in his own mind and which he hopes eventually to transfer to the countryside.

Ultramodern, but Ford Says He'll Scrap It

Courtesy of Ford Motor Co., Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE GREAT RIVER ROUGE PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Erie R. R. Orders Rails

Erie Railroad has placed orders for 24,549 tons of rails for 1933 needs as follows: Carnegie Steel, 16,049 tons; Bethlehem, 2000 tons; Illinois Steel, 4500 tons; and Inland Steel, 2000 tons.

Repairs to Akron Had Been Planned Upon Her Return

Intended to Brace Girders, Officer Says, but Ship Was Not Unsafe

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 12 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Edwin P. Cochrane, assembly and repair officer at the naval air station, today testified at the naval inquiry into the loss of the Akron that it had been planned to strengthen, on her return from the last flight, the ship's structure in the area in which two of the survivors said they saw two longitudinal girders break. One of those girders was to have been strengthened, he said.

The work was to have started April 7, Lieut.-Commander Cochrane said, and was to have covered the area where Richard Deal and Moody Erwin, the two enlisted men who were survivors, said they saw girders break just before the crash.

Lieut.-Commander Cochrane said he had conferred with Commander McCord, commander of the Akron, and the airship's first lieutenant and engineer about the projected repairs before the last flight.

"Have you any knowledge of why the alterations were ordered?" he was asked.

"No, sir," he replied.

Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, the only surviving officer of the Akron, who, designated at his own request an interested party, has the right to examine witnesses, then asked the first question he had put in the hearing so far.

"As far as you know," he asked, "was the ship considered perfectly safe to fly without this alteration?"

"Yes, sir," Lieut.-Commander Cochrane replied.

Deal and Erwin yesterday gave testimony at variance with that of Lieut.-Commander Wiley.

They testified that the tail of the ship, which had been heavy all during the fatal night, struck the water a few minutes after a strong gust of wind had buffeted the dirigible.

When the tail hit the water, Erwin related, it was slammed forward on its belly. Lieut.-Commander Wiley, on the other hand, said he thought the gust of wind he felt in the control car before the crash came from the shudder which ran through the ship when the tail surfaces struck the sea.

Both enlisted men were in the hull at the time. They said longitudinal girders broke as the ship was buffeted and immediately the nose reared upward at a 35-degree angle.

General American Tank Car

NEW YORK, April 12—Lester N. Selig, president of General American Tank Car Corporation, in reply to a question at the annual meeting of stockholders, stated that results for the first quarter of 1933 will show a net profit "of between $250,000 and $300,000." The quarter, he said, had been very bad, and "I think the showing is good, considering conditions."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Stella Sylvia Matlaw, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Carrie Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucille B. Kahn, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.
Leanor Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Maud L. Bowman, Deerfield, N. H.
Patience Pecker, Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. Sylvia C. Baker, Teaneck, N. J.
Miss Fern E. Clark, Yarmouth, Maine.
Mrs. Margaret B. Pennell, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. S. L. Frankel, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Janet Cuby, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Grace Mills, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie B. Washburn, Atlantic City, N. J.
E. Herman Ernst, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Boline M. Stetler, White Plains, N. Y.
Donovan B. Stetler, White Plains, N. Y.
D. F. Sutherland, Vancouver, Canada.
Ella P. Grimes, Rockland, Maine.
H. Paul Klauka, Hamburg, Germany.

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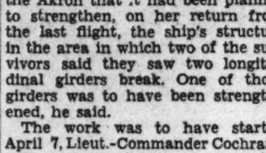
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. . . When we mention what a world of tastes there are we have in mind that there are about fifty types of dark blue suits alone—and we know that if a man wants one of them none of the other forty-nine will do.
• Men's Stein-Bloch Suits . . . . $30 and $35
• Wickham Suits . . . . . $25 and $30
• Wickham 2-Trouser Suits . . . $25 and $30
• Wickham Topcoats $15, $20, $25
• Harris Tweed Topcoats . . . . $25 and $35
• Youths' 2-Trouser Suits . $14.50 and $18.50
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Men's Store, Second Floor

Roosevelt Asks Latin America To Stop Wars

(Continued from Page 1)

other, and wound up at Carraca in Cadiz, Spain, where he passed on during July 1814.

His cause was carried forward by General Simon Bolivar and the independence of the Spanish American colonies followed years later.

Army Band Participates

Ceremonies for the unveiling of the bust followed Dr. Arcaya's address. As the white cover was pulled aside from the bust by Señorita Isabel Arcaya, the United States Army Band played the Venezuelan National Anthem, then excerpts from the national anthems of the 20 Latin-American nations. Young ladies from the National Cathedral School in Washington grouped themselves around the base of the statue, each carrying a flag representing one of the republics. They were followed by 45 boys and girls holding yellow, blue and red flowers, which were placed at the base of the pedestal, and fashioned to resemble the Venezuelan flag.

Accepting the Miranda bust for the Pan American Union, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, asked that the Venezuelan Minister should convey to the President of Venezuela the deep appreciation of the union for the generous gift, and that he should assure the people of Venezuela that their fellow countryman would ever occupy an honored place within the Pan American Union Building, dedicated to the ideals of liberty and fraternity for which General Miranda had struggled.

Welfare of Humanity

Following Secretary Hull, Señor Adrian Recinos, Minister from Guatemala and vice-chairman of the governing body of the union, recalled events leading both Americans and Latin Americans to commemorate Pan-American Day. "These celebrations," he said, "are not mere academic tournaments or theatrical spectacles. They are solemn acts of great educational value that teach men today what the men of yesterday succeeded in doing for the happiness and the welfare of humanity."

The final speaker, Mr. Rogelio Alfaro, representing the Washington schools, reviewing General Miranda's career in the Spanish Army, visits to the American colonies, and the efforts to free Spanish America from the tyranny of Spain, declared that while General Miranda is hailed by many as an adventurer, unfounded criticism cannot injure his fame, for engraved upon the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris are the words "Precursor of American Independence."

A complete radio network in the United States and a short-wave hook-up carried the ceremonies throughout the entire Western Hemisphere.

Removal of Barriers To Trade Advocated In President's Address

The address of President Roosevelt follows in full:

I rejoice in this opportunity to participate in the celebration of "Pan-American Day" and to extend on behalf of the people of the United States a fraternal greeting to our sister American republics. The celebration of "Pan-American Day" in this building, dedicated to international good will and coöperation, exemplifies a unity of thought and purpose among the peoples of this hemisphere. It is a manifestation of the common ideal of mutual helpfulness, sympathetic understanding and spiritual solidarity.

There is inspiration in the thought that on this day the attention of the citizens of the 21 republics of America is focused on the common ties—historical, cultural, economic, and social—which bind them to one another.

Common ideals and a community of interest, together with a spirit of coöperation, have led to the realization that the well-being of one nation depends in large measure upon the well-being of its neighbors. It is upon these foundations that Pan-Americanism has been built.

Based on Coöperation

This celebration commemorates a movement based upon the policy of fraternal coöperation. In my inaugural address I stated that I would "dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors." Never before has the significance of the word "good neighbor" been so manifest in international relations. Never have the need and benefit of neighborly coöperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today.

Friendship among nations, as among individuals, calls for constructive efforts to muster the forces of humanity in order that an atmosphere of close understanding and coöperation may be cultivated. It involves mutual obligations and responsibilities, for it is only by sympathetic respect for the rights of others and a scrupulous fulfillment of the corresponding obligations by each member of the community that a true fraternity can be maintained.

The essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbor, namely, mutual understanding, and, through such understanding, a sympathetic appreciation of the other's point of view. It is only in this manner that we can hope to build up a system of which confidence, friendship and good will are the corner stones.

Maintenance of Independence

In this spirit the people of every republic on our continent are coming to a deep understanding of the fact that the Monroe Doctrine, of which so much has been written and spoken for more than a century, was and is directed at the maintenance of independence by the peoples of the continent. It was aimed and is aimed against the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

Hand in hand with this Pan-American doctrine of continental self-defense, the peoples of the American republics understand more clearly, with the passing years, that the independence of each republic must recognize the independence of every other republic.

Each one of us must grow by an advancement of civilization and social well-being, and not by the acquisition of territory at the expense of any neighbor.

Disturbed by Strife

In this spirit of mutual understanding and of coöperation on this continent you and I cannot fail to be disturbed by any armed strife between neighbors.

I do not hesitate to say to you, the distinguished members of the governing board of the Pan American Union, that I regard existing conflicts between four of our sister republics as a backward step.

Your Americanism and mine must be a structure built of confidence, cemented by a sympathy which recognizes only equality and fraternity. It finds its source and being in the hearts of men and dwells in the temple of the intellect.

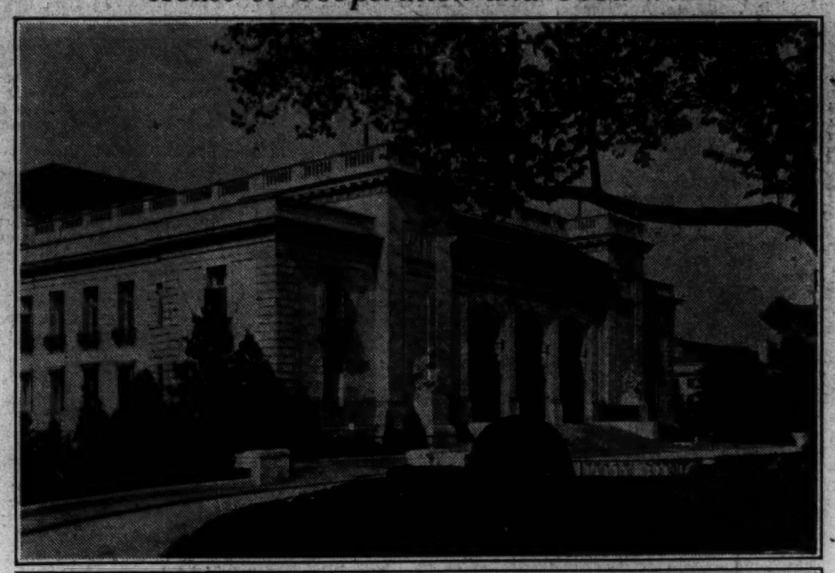
We all of us have peculiar problems, and to speak frankly, the interest of our own citizens must, in each instance, come first.

But it is equally true that it is of vital importance to every nation of this continent that the American governments, individually, take, without further delay, such action as may be possible to abolish all unnecessary and artificial barriers and restrictions which now hamper the healthy flow of trade between the peoples of the American republics.

I am glad to deliver this message to you, gentlemen of the governing board of the Pan American Union, for I look upon the union as the outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Americas. It is to this unity which must be courageous and vital in its element that humanity must look for one of the great stabilizing influences in world affairs.

In closing, may I refer to the ceremony which is to take place a little later in the morning at which the Government of Venezuela will present to the Pan American Union the bust of a great American leader and patriot, Francisco de Miranda. I join with you in this tribute.

House of Coöperation and Good Will



Both photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Upper—Imposing Front View of Edifice, Typifying Its Rich Architectural Design and Fine Proportions. Lower—Hall of Flags and Heroes on Second Floor, Overlooking the Patio.

Brazil's Press Favorable

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 12 (AP)—The keynote of press comment on Pan-American Day in Brazil was a hearty approval of President Roosevelt's international economic policies.

Princeton Effects Beer Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12—Princeton undergraduates will not be allowed to keep or use beer in their rooms, it was announced by Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University.

Stating that while no regulation against the purchase or consumption of beer existed at the university before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and that none was now contemplated, Dean Gauss said that the rule prohibiting "the keeping, or using, of alcoholic liquors in any student's room under penalty of suspension, or dismissal, from the university," was still in force, and applies to beer.

Louderback's Trial Set by Senate After Denial of Charges

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Senate yesterday set May 15 for the trial of Judge Harold Louderback of California, after he had denied the five impeachment counts filed by the House.

The date for the trial was set after Judge Louderback, accompanied by two attorneys, had presented to the Senate his answer to the impeachment charges.

In a written reply read by Senate clerks, the judge denied the impeachment charges and moved through his counsel to ask the House to make the fifth more definite. This suggestion was accepted by managers for the House.

The Senate then set May 1 for the House response to Louderback's reply, and May 15 for the trial, on motion of Chairman Henry F. Ashurst of the Judiciary Committee.

Denial was made that Louderback unlawfully assumed jurisdiction in the bankruptcy case involving the Prudential Holding Company or that he attempted to enrich Mr. Gilbert, also receiver in this case, or that he failed to give fair and impartial consideration to the company's application to dismiss the receiver.

Sales Tax Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Conferees in the General Assembly have decided on a general sales tax and state support of schools for eight months, instead of six, as provided when state support was adopted as an experiment in 1931. The main question at this time is the percentage of sales tax to be levied and its method of collection.

Rain of 'Ink' Strikes African Coast While Mud Islands Play Tag in the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAKOPMUND, Southwest Africa—Phenomena in the sea off parts of Southwest Africa provide one of the best examples of nature as entertainer. Brilliant phosphorescent displays night, submarine sulphur eruptions, inky rain and appearing and disappearing mud islands are among the remarkable spectacles.

These phenomena are being carefully studied at a special weather station here. The eruptions usually take place after bright, calm mornings, followed by magnificent sunsets. During the night low, heavy rumblings can be heard, often accompanied by a smell of burning sulphur. The cause of this is subterranean disturbances deep down beneath the black mud of the ocean bed, and they continue for two or three weeks and even longer.

Yellowish-looking smoke has been seen rising from the sea, about a mile from the shore. The phosphorescent displays are due, it is said, to countless billions of lifeless animalculae of the plankton species, washed up by the sea. These displays occur after the eruptions.

Another peculiarity along the coast, above 85 miles north of Swakopmund, is the deposits of magnetic iron. The deposits consist of many thousands of tons of pure magnetic iron ground to a fine powder. Formerly it was thought that this was brought down from the interior by the rivers when in flood. Now it has been found to come from below the sea bed. It is here that it has rained ink—the ink being magnetic iron dust mixed with rain water.

San Francisco Slashes Pay

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP)—San Francisco citizens voted 56,337 to 42,286 yesterday to slash salaries of city officials and employees from 3 to 20 per cent during the unemployment emergency. The reduction will represent a cut of $2,700,000 a year in city salaries.

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DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day weekly from $21

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It is helping millions to possess strong, glistening teeth by removing dingy film...

Film

must be removed twice every day. For that purpose use only Pepsodent, the film-removing tooth paste.

YOU know as well as we do there are several good tooth pastes on the market. You know they will clean teeth satisfactorily.

Then why should millions insist on having Pepsodent?

BECAUSE they believe the best is not too dear when the safety of one's teeth is to be considered.

Pepsodent—a supreme achievement

"I never feel I'm extravagant when I buy the most nourishing food," you hear women say. For the same common-sense reason it is economy to use the finest tooth paste modern chemistry has been able to develop.

The scientific purpose of Pepsodent is to remove film from teeth. Removing film requires special properties in a tooth paste.

Film is a glue-like coating. It clings stubbornly, absorbs stains from food, and makes teeth unattractive. Ordinary ways fail to remove this film as effectively as Pepsodent. Scientific tests have been made that prove this beyond all question.

Film contains impurities. It clings against the tooth surface—and causes discoloration. Removing film is *imperative.*

Pepsodent contains no pumice, no harmful grit, nor crude abrasives. It has a gentle action that protects the delicate enamel. It is completely SAFE for children's as well as adults' teeth.

Get Pepsodent tooth paste today. All through life it will aid you in retaining lovely, glistening teeth.

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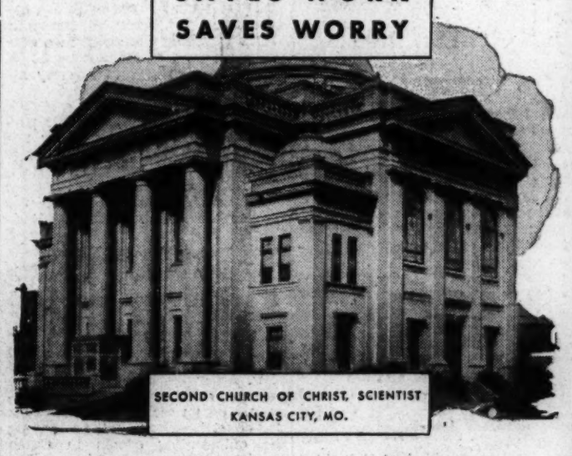

LIKE many another house of worship, from the humblest to the most famous, the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Kansas City, Mo., is heated by an Oil-O-Matic. This reliable, universally known "heat without work or worry" heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world.

Your home, your family, deserves the matchless comfort of Oil-O-Matic's perfect warmth. It will not only emancipate your household from furnace slavery for all time, but it will actually lower your heating costs! And Oil-O-Matic itself now sells at the lowest price in history!

Oil-O-Matic is installed in a few hours, right in your present heating plant—steam, vapor, hot water or warm air. Also available as a complete heating plant—a boiler-burner unit of super-efficiency to replace entirely an obsolete or worn out furnace.

Oil-O-Matic owners enjoy many exclusive advantages. Their fuel oil costs them far less than the average oil-burner owner pays because they use the richer, heavier, lower-cost oils.

Telephone today to your nearest Oil-O-Matic dealer for a free inspection of your heating system and a price quotation on Oil-O-Matic. No obligation.

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● For the past two years, Richman Brothers Clothes have been constantly improved in fabric quality, workmanship, trimmings, inside construction, fit and designing.

We believe it is conservative to say that clothes of our present quality would have cost as high as $50 only two years ago. At our low price of $18.50, the world has never before seen their equal.

Come in and buy your clothes direct from the people who make them. You will save many items of wholesale overhead as well as the middleman's profit. Any suit or topcoat in the store,

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Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.
Washington, D. C.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Lancaster, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Altoona, Pa.	Jamestown, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Johnstown, Pa.	Washington, Pa.

Britain Rallies To Preserve Its Fauna in Africa

World Support Steadily Gains on Side of Strict Preservation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Public support for a world-wide movement for conservation of wild animals is steadily growing, it was reported at the annual meeting here of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. Speedy action is necessary, however, to prevent further extermination of certain species.

Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, game warden of Uganda, who has been studying game conditions in Northern Rhodesia, reported that hippopotamuses were being heavily poached for their meat and hides. Black rhinoceroses he also found being extensively killed. He found no evidence of the existence of any white rhinoceroses.

Regarding destruction of elephants in northeast Rhodesia, Captain Pitman said that these animals did considerable damage to plantations and he considered the only remedy was to remove them into the game reserves.

Lizards are being slaughtered in increasingly large numbers for commercial purposes not only in Africa, but in Asia and South America, he continued. He said he could not accept the theory that these reptiles increased to such an extent that their destruction did not matter.

Fascism Is Setting Its House in Order

(Continued from Page 1)

is different from that in Italy, and that the construction of a Fascist state must necessarily proceed along different lines.

Portuguese 'Blue Shirts' Recruited From Workers Are Loyal to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Fascism appears in its own particular guise in Portugal. Thousands of Portuguese have been drawn by the "Blue Shirt" movement or National Syndicalism, as it is termed by the leaders of this organization.

Although certain fundamentals, as well as the outward trappings, have been borrowed from the Black Shirts of Italy and the Brown Shirts of Germany, the manifestos declare that the Portuguese movement opposes both the Italian "Cæsarist" and Herr Hitler's "centralization" systems.

The "Blue Shirts," which already comprise a civilian corps of 5000, momentarily ready to act in behalf of the Government if called upon, march beneath a red banner. The color is their symbol of revolution. But upon it appears a great white cross, the device borne upon the mainsails of the caravels of the sixteenth century Portuguese navigators. Thus do the Portuguese National Syndicalists symbolize at once their desire for change and their idealism.

Dr. Neves da Costa, one of the leaders, describing the National Syndicalist organization, said: "It is a strong movement initiated by the Portuguese Nationalists, of a social and economic nature, which combats Marxism and is consequently anti-Communist and anti-Socialist.

"Portugal, unlike Italy, when Mussolini marched upon Rome, enjoys a strong and just Government, and the Blue Shirts aim not at overthrowing, but at strengthening the Dictatorship against Communism."

Begun about four months ago, the movement finds its chief appeal among the working classes who regard the new Constitution as failing to satisfy their claims to a fuller franchise and other privileges, and partly because the already famous blue shirt is made of the same stuff used for workmen's overalls.

The movement has its daily paper, Revolution, which was lately suspended by the Government for a fortnight following an outspoken criticism of the press censorship. Despite the suspension, the relationship between Dictatorship and "Blue Shirts" is quite cordial. Indeed, the Dictatorship is regarded as the first stage in the advance toward National Syndicalism.

A woman's section of the "Blue Shirt" movement has formed women's committees in every center. They, too, wear the "Blue Shirt," and the armlet which bears the same device as the Flag of National Syndicalism.

The leader of the movement is Dr. Rolão Preto, lawyer and son of a land proprietor, from the southern Province of Alemtejo, where Communist propaganda has latterly attempted to create social disorder.

Two Branches of Fascists Eager for Power in Austria

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Political and foreign circles here have called attention to the great difference between the attitude of Signor Mussolini and the Italian Government toward Fascism or Hilterism in Germany and Hilterism in Austria.

Signor Mussolini is seen as the inspirer of the National Socialist movement in Germany, which adopted many of his methods and some of his ideas. But the Duce and his Government are against the corresponding Fascists in Austria. They do not favor any extreme form of Austrian nationalism and are decidedly opposed to "Anschluss" between Germany and Austria, which Herr Hilter favors. Signor Mussolini opposes bringing this enlarged German state to the borders of Italy, preferring, for several vital reasons, a small buffer state, which might be useful to him on occasions.

So both Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have their own political sympathizers among the Austrian Fascists. Herr Hitler's lie with an aggressive body that is but a branch of his own party and is directed from Berlin. Signor Mussolini's lie with the Heimwehr, or Austrian defense force, which is believed to be aided from Rome. It opposes "Anschluss" and favors restoration of the Austrian monarchy.

Herr Hitler's group is growing much more rapidly among the masses, for Berlin now exercises great attraction over many young Austrians, but the Heimwehr has much more actual power, because it forms part of the Government and serves as an auxiliary police force.

Society Opposes War And Votes Not to Fight

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 12

THE 103-year-old Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania not only is opposed to war, but has declared its intention not to fight for "any objective whatsoever." This resolution was adopted with only three dissenting votes:

"Resolved, That this house go on record as under no circumstances favoring war; that we, as members of the Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania, do solemnly declare our intention not to fight for any objective whatsoever, believing that the means does not justify the end."

Hungary's Individualism Acts as Curb on Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—General Julius Gömbös, Premier of Hungary, has long been thought to favor the introduction of Fascism on the Italian model into Hungary. After his return from a recent visit to Rome, he was reported to have expressed the greatest admiration for the Mussolini administration.

But he was very careful to add that "the Fascism which suited Italy would not necessarily fit in with Hungarian conditions."

By race and temperament an aristocrat, the Hungarian, from magnate to peasant, admires individual rule, "dictatorship on a wave of national sentiment." Hence he admires Signor Mussolini's success. Further, since Hungary leans on Italy to so large an extent in its foreign policy, nothing is ever said against Fascism in official circles in Hungary. But the Hungarian magnate-landowner is too strong politically and too reactionary in economic outlook to enable anything like an organization of Hungarian agriculture—and Hungary is still predominantly agricultural—on the basis of "corporations" to take place.

Branch of Greek Royalists Sets Up Type of Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—From the division within the Popular Party a type of Fascism has sprung up in Greece. Owing to dissension with Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, Popular Party leader, Mr. George Mercouris, former Minister of National Economy and one time stanch Royalist, formed a party of his own upon a "moderate" Fascist basis. Like Herr Adolf Hitler he calls it the National Socialist Party.

The program contains the following main eight points which are intended to rally all social classes to the standard of the new party:

1. Reëstablishment of national unity within the bounds of the actual régime by granting Hellenic nationality to the members of the former royal family, the restitution of their fortunes seized by the Greek state; and the rendering of official honors to the memory of the five ministers and the Generalissimo who were shot by the Revolution of 1922.
2. The raising of the level of the people's religious characteristics and the effecting of church unity.
3. Modification of the system of education, and the adoption of the revised form of the neo-Greek vernacular.
4. Development of the productive capacity of the country in agriculture and industry.
5. Improvement of the living conditions of the farmers and workers.
6. Energetic defense against all attempts to overthrow the republican régime.
7. Respect for the treaties concluded with foreign states, strengthening of the friendly ties with other Balkan countries.
8. Completion of the settlement of the urban refugees from Asia Minor.

British Leaders Adopting Part of Fascist Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fascism in Great Britain has undoubtedly received a considerable impetus since the successful "revolution" accomplished by the National Socialists in Germany. From a modest one room in an eighteenth century house in Great George Street, the British Union of Fascists, under Sir Oswald Mosley, has lately spread its headquarters over the whole building.

There is also a rival Fascist organization, the Imperial Fascist League, which claims a number of adherents.

Fascists of the "Mosley-ini" type are occasionally to be seen wearing their distinctive uniform in restaurants, or selling their weekly paper, the Blackshirt, particularly outside railway stations. They frequently hold meetings which, since the success of Herr Adolf Hitler, have often brought them considerable extra publicity owing to the unduly vocal activities of their opponents.

In spite of an incontestible advance in the past year, however, the political importance of English Fascism is still quite negligible. More significant, perhaps, is the fact that certain well-known political leaders are considering the possibility of combining existing industrial organizations—that is, both trade unions and employers' federations — into state-controlled corporations on the Italian model.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is understood to be one of those who is closely watching this investigation. Should he decide to sponsor the corporation idea the whole face of British politics might be revolutionized overnight.

Dutch Conservatism Resists Fascist Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Growth of the Dutch Fascist movement is slow, largely owing to the extraordinary tendency of the Dutch to found new parties. This has brought not less than five Fascist organizations into existence.

As a whole the Dutch are of a conservative nature and the majority of the voters is firmly organized in the old-party strongholds of anti-revolutionaries, Christian historicals, Roman Catholics, Liberals, Radicals and Social Democrats, which together occupy over 95 per cent of all seats in Parliament. The tendency among the remaining 5 per cent is to split up into numerous "dwarf-parties."

The most prominent party among the National Socialist groups was founded officially some months ago under the leadership of Dr. A. A. Mussert, a civil engineer. The Government, however, has recently decreed that membership of any Fascist organization is inadmissible to the military and also to the members of the city militias.

Small Following Marks Fascism in Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

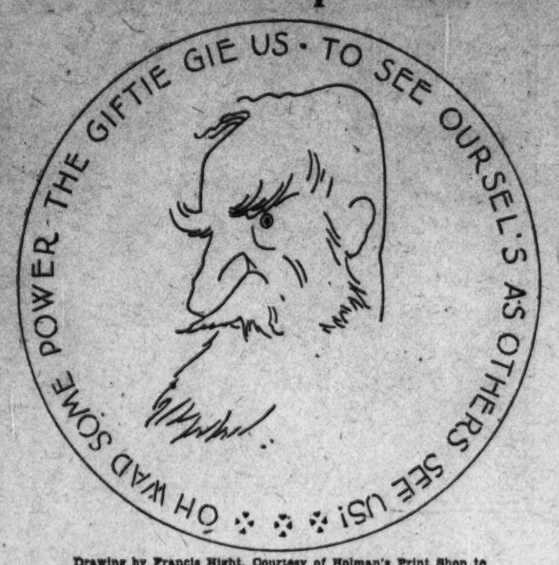
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Fascism in the sense of an effort to form a political and economic organization after the Italian model has very little following in Czechoslovakia. Nor is Fascism, in the sense of "right" radicalism, particularly strong. As in the case of all other political parties, the Fascist Party is established on nationalist lines so that there is a Czechoslovak-German and a Czech Fascist Party within Czechoslovakia.

The German Fascist Party, which calls itself the Sudetic German National Socialist Workers Party after the Hitler movement in Germany, aims for solution of the German-Czech problem on the basis of the fullest equal status for both races and administrative autonomy on national lines. In foreign policy, cooperation of all central European states including Germany, in a customs union, and abandonment of the existing system of military alliances is urged.

Fascism, organized on a Czech basis so far has achieved little permanent success. Started under the name of the "Liga" with Mr. George Stříbrný, a former Minister of Railways, and General Gayda, former Chief of General Staff of the Czechoslovak Army among its leaders, its aim was to upset what is called "the oligarchy of the Hradčany," that is, the excessive power which it declared was held by President Masaryk, Dr. Beneš and their followers.

General Gayda has tried to organize his followers in various parts of the country, but little has come of it. An insignificant affair in the barracks at Brno (Bruenn), in Moravia, and an early arrest of Gayda and short imprisonment, are among the outstanding events in Czech Fascist contemporary history. His Fascist organization has all the signs, symbols and ceremonies of a secret society and—its opponents say—little more.

Shaw Holds Hope for America, Would Scrap Constitution



Drawing by Francis Hight, Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop to The Christian Science Monitor

G. BERNARD SHAW IS "SILENT"

Looks Through Financiers as 95 P. C. Air and 'Twists Tail' of 100 P. C. American But Genially Withal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is on his way back to England today after throwing aside his usual self-imposed rôle of harsh critic of America and offering the people of the United States some friendly counsel as to how they "may save the human race."

In an interview this morning with newspaper representatives, Mr. Shaw revealed that his dramatic sense was in part responsible for the brevity of his visit to the United States.

"I just hopped off the boat in California and hopped off again here," he said. "On the first visit, people always make a fuss over you. The second time I wouldn't be noticed."

Besides his passage was already arranged on the Empress of Britain, he said, and he "couldn't afford" to change it.

Sitting in the middle of a small settee in the saloon of the ship, with his legs crossed, sometimes with his hands clasped on his knees and at others with his arms folded across his chest, Mr. Shaw looked genially at the mob of newspaper men and women who stood or sat around him. He seemed to be enjoying the experience, although from the other side of the Atlantic he has frequently indicated he would not submit to a grilling by the American press.

Indulging in a good deal of repartee, Mr. Shaw answered challenges about his view of Americans, his estimation of his own place in literature and declared that Shakespeare was of no use to persons who are trying to understand the world we live in today.

Referring to his previous remarks you must read Shaw," he asserted.

"To understand the world as it is, that the world is looking for a new and better social system, he said the need at present was for more dictators. He has never seen seen so many dictators anywhere as in the United States, he said.

In his only speech on the soil of this country, given before the Academy of Political Science at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Mr. Shaw modestly outlined the initial steps by which the United States may take advantage of the chance which the world situation is offering this nation.

The people of this country should scrap immediately the Constitution, nationalize the banking system and beware of the tendency to become parasitic which grows out of continually increasing export of goods and import of gold, according to the jokesmith's freehanded prescription.

Raps American Knuckles

More than 5000 persons in the Opera House listened intently to the ironic one who has rapped American knuckles so long. He proffered his sparkling, epigrammatic counsel for an hour and forty minutes. Many of his remarks that have a sharp edge in print were tempered for the audience by a patriarchal geniality. The audience applauded many of his remarks warmly, but some left them cold and the speaker several times rebuked their silence.

Mr. Shaw spoke without hesitation and his unconscious gestures were lively and varied. His speech had an air of improvisation. He used few notes; what he had were on small pieces of paper and were evidently merely topical.

At one point, when he made a sweeping charge against American Government for being "anarchistic," Mr. Shaw quickly tempered the rebuke by declaring that this anarchism was inherited straight from the British Constitution, and that Great Britain was "equally incapable of doing anything as a nation—anything of real importance, except talk, talk, talk endlessly."

Contrasting scathingly what he termed the old-fashioned "100 per cent American" with his modern prototype, Mr. Shaw attributed the amazing genius for hospitality to "an enormous social instinct," which was also responsible for American flare for publicity, he said.

Caught Holding Baby

The American people put President Roosevelt into the White House because they were in a sentimental mood, Mr. Roosevelt having "chanced to get photographed with a baby," Mr. Shaw declared. Mr. Hoover, the practical man, was put out because the public was not in the mood for a practical man, he asserted.

Unemployment in industry shows that the capitalistic system has broken down—that privilege "has not kept faith" with the workers, he asserted.

He scored financiers as being "95 per cent illusion," and asserted that a nation which puts such persons in charge of its affairs "is politically ignorant to the utmost political degree."

Mr. Shaw declared that his address was delivered partly in gratitude for what "a man from San Francisco—Henry George" had done for him many years ago by putting him "onto the economic tack and the tack of political science."

"I have other debts to America that I mustn't dwell on," he added.

His speech was radiocast over a nation-wide network.

Grace Period Rescinded On Insurance Policies

The grace period provided for insurance policy holders to remove the liabilities of non-payment during the recent bank holiday is rescinded with the issuing of a new set of regulations made public today by Mr. Merton L. Brown, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner.

The new regulations provide that a policyholder is required to pay his premium within 31 days from the time stipulated in the policy. Policyholders whose original grace period lapsed on April 10 still have the additional 31 days provided by the commissioner's emergency regulation.

House Sits Early But Showers Block Plans to See Game

Prospects of seeing the Braves and the Giants start their springtime parade to the flagpole "in deep center" brought the Massachusetts House of Representatives into session an hour ahead of time today, but a steady succession of April showers kept members at their legislative chores.

The House paused during debate on a bill to divert $10,000,000 from the state highway gasoline tax fund to cities and towns yesterday while Representative Victor F. Jewett of Lowell offered an order providing for the convening of the House at 1 o'clock today so that members could attend the opening ball game. The House then went on with the $10,000,000 transfer measure.

A rousing chorus of "nayes" ended the hopes of its sponsors, who wished to see the money taken from the state highway fund and distributed among cities and towns in proportion to their state tax. Under this plan, the money would have been used for repair and improvement of public roads other than state highways. The question was on ordering the bill to a third reading.

Within five minutes after the measure reached the Executive Chamber, Governor Ely had signed the bill permitting Mayor Curley to reduce salaries of municipal employees in Boston and Suffolk County workers.

The Massachusetts Senate stood by its recent acceptance of an adverse committee report on a bill to authorize the appointment of the Boston Police Commissioner by the Mayor instead of the Governor on a vote by roll call, 24 to 12.

Adequate Celebration For April 19 Urged by Ely

Adequate celebration on April 19 of the 158th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord was urged yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in a proclamation. The statement issued quoted at length an address delivered by George William Curtis 58 years ago on the 100th anniversary of the event, which in part said:

"'We are fortunate that we behold this day. The heavens bend benignly over; the earth blossoms with renewed life; and our hearts beat joyfully together with one emotion of filial gratitude and patriotic exultation. Citizens of a great, free, and prosperous country, we come hither to honor the men, our fathers, who, on this spot and upon this day, a hundred years ago, struck the first blow in the contest which made that country independent.'"

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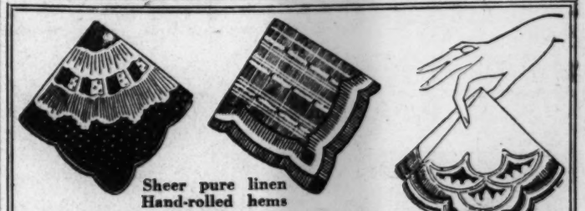
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The Home Forum

The Song of the Curlews

"AS IT is your last day," said Chloe, "where shall we go?" — The Man Returning to the Tropics was watching a blue tit swinging in a coconut shell outside the window, and did not turn his head. Then, suddenly deciding to give his full attention to the questioner, he looked at Chloe with a queer flicker over his face as his deep brown wrinkles smoothed out.

"If it were to be my last hour in England," he said, "I should want to hear the curlews at Birdham Mill."

"They were singing their spring song last week—just in snatches. It is awfully early," struck in Bridget from the hearth rug where she combed the dogs.

"And all the bird books say they only nest in the North and West," added Chloe with much satisfaction. "But there they were in the pasture above the mill house, hurrying about over the weeds in the harbor when the tide is out."

"Chichester Harbor, Chichester Harbor," said the Man, half to himself; "Chichester, Birdham, the Witterings. It should rhyme with twitterings, shouldn't it? Birds, English song birds. Give me a dog, Bridget. I shall be on a P. & O. liner tomorrow night."

Chloe departed to the household, while the Man brushed scientifically.

"Why do you hate going back so much?" Bridget probed with the ruthlessness of youth. "You really have great fun there. Don't you like tropical birds, too, and the color and the freedom of everything? People are very parochial here."

"Funny," replied the Man, "the farther you go abroad the deeper your roots get in England. I know there is no work for me in England; but, while I'm in the East, I feel I am putting in time. I'm not reminded of the East by things here; but out there the tiniest thread of sound—a flicker of light and shade, a whiff of something not tropical—and you think: 'That's like home.' Near Kuala Lumpur there are low-ish grassy hills—very rare, for everything is thick jungle there. We called them Sussex Downs. Yes, the burra burra bird (allee samee Persian bulbul, y' know) has the most liquid song on earth; but—if he made one sound like a sky-lark!"

"They were singing just a little last week," said Bridget softly, "it was so warm; but now the frost is hard again."

"Never mind; let it be cold. When it's been eighty degrees damp heat day and night for ages, the queer thing is that you crave for a fire—anything to see logs burning—which reminds me—Our hostess will have bitter words for me if I don't keep the fire up."

Bridget left him piling on sticks that sparkled and laughed in the wide fireplace. Piling sticks with a crinkled, quizzical look as the orange flames sprang up and caught the pinkish wood.

* * *

"We're going to Arundel first," said Chloe, taking the wheel. "Then we can come back by Birdham at sunset."

The car sped along the flat Roman road to Chichester—the Regnum of the Romans. The countryside was blue—blue trees, blue shadows, deep blue fences. Newly threshed straw stacks stood in frequent groups, bright gold and shining on dark plowland or frost-bleached grass. The Cathedral spire showed opal through the hedge gaps, views they all waited for on the familiar road. "There it is, there it is," as the car raced by.

"It is the stillest day I ever knew," said Bridget from the back where she sat covered to the chin in dogs.

"The sun is a benediction on everything, all give and no take," said the Man. "Neither winter nor spring—just England waking."

At the highest point of the road through Arundel, they ran the car onto the grass, and spilled themselves and the dogs into freedom. Up, up they went over the grassy slope, past plowland and sheep-folds among vivid green turnips, to the point of the Downs where the plain of the Arun lay spread before them. The Downs swept away northward, a curving line on the plain. Chanctonbury Ring hung dark and mysterious in the blue haze, and near at hand could be seen the lines of ancient British earthworks and fortifications which had defended the coast against attack from the plain. All the woods were blue and hazy. The bold grassy shoulders of the Downs were rosered in the sun. Rosy, too, were the lights on the plain till it faded into a distant wooded hill line. The villages sent up straight smoke, and group after group of farm buildings nestled into their surrounding trees. They walked round the bluff above slopes scattered with yew and thorn, the white chalk showing here and there where the hill broke sharply down into the plain below. Climbing over a wire fence boundary, they reached the highest point where, over rough grass turned almost white with frosts, sheep moved heavily, carrying darkened fleeces. From here the Downs rolled south in abrupt, piled-up heights, and the plain eastward lost itself in woods. It was utterly still; not a breath of wind; cold and silent. No bird stirred; not even a sheep blurred a call, as the small flock drew together and took up quarters at the far end of the field, suspicious of the dogs.

"Did you ever know anything so silent?" said Chloe, as they turned to go back. "I hardly want to speak, and yet it isn't eerie in the least."

A train appeared on the far plain where the Arun shone in geometric angles—white and brown carriages and a trail of gray smoke.

"Now you'll hear something," said the Man; and as he spoke, the echo bounded from side to side of the bay in the Downs for a minute or two, then ceased as the train reached the open plain.

"But no living sound," said Bridget. "Isn't it strange? It is only just freezing. These woods must be full of blackbirds and thrushes, but not one is singing; and we haven't seen a man since we left the road."

"I'm consolable," replied the Man, "though I should like to have seen a shepherd again. Still, he is not really a man—he is the presiding genius of the Downs. Look, Bridget, there's a poster for you!" The ridge of wood-covered down took three curving leaps, indigo with dusky shadows. Below, a patch of purple plow was intersected from corner to corner with a turnip crop, a brilliant triangle of blue-green. Then, a bright yellow patch of winter grass. The sun hung red and still in the sky, and no longer radiated any glow. "If I could only carry it in my head!" groaned Bridget.

"Now for Birdham," said Chloe, urging the car toward the sinking sun.

* * *

The mill ponds were full when they got to Birdham, the tide high in the harbor. "Oh, dear, the curlews won't be crying if the tide is in," thought Bridget, but she said nothing; the stillness was too great. On the upper mill pond, clear as glass, two white swans floated, seeming without weight on the marvelous luminosity of the water. The black tidal mill stood outlined against the steely blue of the harbor. In the lower pond the orange of the sunset was reflected, and the trees from the farm threw jagged shadows on the glow, pits of blackness in the transparent water. They stood on the brink by the mill house. Bridget watched the Man as he stood, chin sunk in the collar of his overcoat, looking up the water to where the white spire of the cathedral showed faintly beyond the red-tiled houses that closed the harbor end.

Silent—silent—not a sound from the mill house, or from the farm where usually all the farmyard sounds arose. "'Dear God, the very houses seem asleep,'" came swiftly to Chloe's mind; and then she thought: "But no, there is a wonderful promise in it all."

The woods across the harbor lay mysteriously dark, but somewhere behind the farm came fragmentary notes of a thrush singing in an undertone. Chloe thought of the evenings when the tide was out and the whole place was one chorus of bird song. "No curlews, no curlews," thought Bridget in an agony of sympathy for the Man Returning to the Tropics. The deep lines of his face were a pattern of feeling she could not read. He turned this way and that, watching the scene, and got into the car again without more words. Then a wonderful thing happened; for, as they slowly crossed the little causeway dividing the two ponds, a flight of curlews rose from the sedges and flew in front of the car—little frail ghosts—with one exquisite burst of plaintive song as they passed over the lower pond to the harbor and were gone.

Bridget kissed the Aberdeen's nose in ecstasy.

* * *

Two mornings later Chloe rose to find that snow lay thick on the garden and fields; the trees bowed beneath a sparkling load.

"So that's why the birds didn't sing," she said to herself, and she thought of the leaden waters of the Channel dividing before the P. & O. liner forging south, and knew the white wake of waters was all the snow the Man would see.

H. M. R.

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The Roosevelts of New Amsterdam

New Amsterdam in 1649 was the most cosmopolitan port in America Henry Hudson, an English sea captain, in the Dutch vessel, *Half Moon*, had discovered the Hudson River, while trying to find a short way to India, in 1609. The next year the Dutch sent a ship to Manhattan Island to trade with the Indians. In the autumn of 1613, Captain Adrien Block's ship, the *Tiger*, was burned at the island. He and his crew built a "yacht" less than fifty feet long and of about sixteen tons. In this little vessel, the dauntless Captain Block sailed through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound, exploring the Connecticut and other rivers, touched at Block Island, and continued around Cape Cod to "Pye Bay," as he called it, between Nahant and Swampscott. In the meantime another Dutch captain had entered Delaware Bay. In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was chartered. This company took over the trade which had been conducted by private parties, and in 1623 sent over the first colonists, about thirty families, mostly Walloons. Many Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and a few Swedes came with the Dutch during the first forty years.

About 1640, Governor Kieft had begun to invite English families from New England to settle in New Netherland. In 1642, George Baxter, an Englishman, was appointed official interpreter. About 1660, it is said that eighteen different languages were spoken in New Amsterdam, as it was called until 1664, when the English captured the city and changed the name to New York.

The year 1649 is mentioned again because it was probably in that year that Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt with his wife Jannetje came to New Amsterdam. They were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as have been many of their descendants, including President Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the little village in Zeeland, Holland, that Claes came from, when he made his tour of Europe after retiring from the Presidency.

In the Dutch surnames, "Van" means "from," and the next word is the name of the place, therefore "Rosenvelt" indicated a certain village in Zeeland.

"Claes" is Dutch for "Nicholas." The middle name, written on the records "Martenszen," signified that his father's given name was Marten. The spelling of the surname was soon changed to Roosevelt and the "Van" omitted. Roosevelt, or Rosenvelt, means "field of roses." . . .

Jacobus (James in English) Roosevelt, born in 1692, son of Nicholas and Heyltje (Kunst) Roosevelt, married in 1713 Catharina Hardenbroeck. He was a large landowner. He bought the "Beekman Swamp," so-called, for £100. This became the tannery district and later on the leather district of New York City. . . .

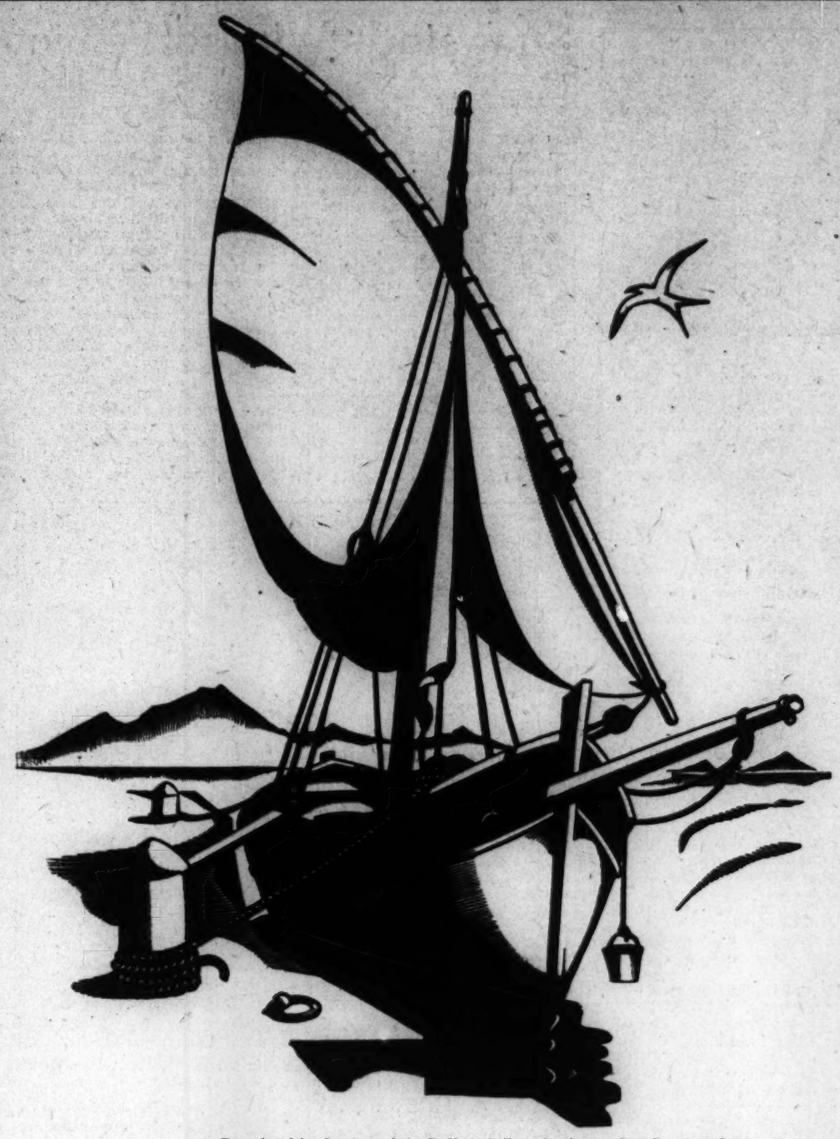
Isaac Roosevelt, born 1726, son of Jacobus or James Roosevelt and Catharina (Hardenbroeck) Roosevelt, became one of the leading citizens of his native city. He owned one of the first sugar houses in New York. His advertisement in 1772 stated that he had moved from his house on Wall Street to that of his late brother Jacobus Roosevelt Jr., near the sugar house and opposite to William Walton's or Queen Street, where he could supply his customers as usual with "double, middling, and single refined loaf sugars, clarified, muscovado, and other molasses, etc."

At the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, Isaac Roosevelt was elected from New York City as a member of the Provincial Congress. He and Abraham Walton were appointed a committee to organize a force of 3000 men in New York City, and later he and three others were appointed a "Council of War" to advise the commanders of the troops in all matters.

After the British left Boston in March, 1776, and it became known that they would attempt to take New York, ammunition for the Americans was gathered as fast as possible. There being a shortage of lead for bullets, all citizens who had lead window weights were requested to turn them over to the authorities. Isaac Roosevelt was one of those who did so. When the British captured New York City, Isaac Roosevelt abandoned his property there and moved with his family to Dutchess County, where his wife's people, the Hoffmans, lived. In the 6th Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, he was enrolled as a member.

His service to his country was concontinuous during the war. He was a member of the convention which drafted the State Constitution, and later was a member of the State Senate from 1777 to 1783 when peace was declared. During some of this time he was one of the senators appointed as Governor's Council which issued commissions to privateers and attended to other important duties. When the State of New York appealed for money in 1780, Isaac Roosevelt was one of those who complied. During the war, the Legislature met at Kingston, Poughkeepsie, and Albany.

When, finally, the Revolution had ended and the patriots of New York City were allowed to return to their homes, Isaac Roosevelt came back and prepared to resume business.—ALVIN PAGE JOHNSON, in "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors." (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.)



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Mediterranean Calm: From a Wood Engraving by Robert Gibbings

THE print "Mediterranean Calm" is typical of Mr. Robert Gibbings' work. Unlike many of the best modern wood engravers, whose work displays great virtuosity in technique, this artist relies upon effectively balanced masses of black and white; gray tones are absent and the print is an excellent example of clean cutting. The design is beautifully spaced upon the block and stands out with great boldness. Details are few and all are integral parts of the design. The scene is calm but not somnolent, a sense of action being given by the winging sea gull and the ripples on the water. There are many intriguing features, such as the tackle and the bucket suspended over the side of the boat.

Mr. Gibbings is an Irishman, having been born and brought up in Cork, in the south of Ireland. He received his art training in London at the Slade School and at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. He is director of the Golden Cockerel Press, which produces many beautifully printed and illustrated editions of books. Mr. Gibbings' work, as an engraver on wood and copper, is represented in the British Museum and in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, as well as in many public collections both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Mason

(Rusapi Bridge, November, 1898)

(Clad in breeches of dungaree, and the wraith of an old blue shirt;
Plying his heavy hammer, careless of dust and dirt;
From the first pale silver of early dawn—no part of the day he shirks—
Till the sun sinks down in a flare of gold, the Italian mason works.)

Chip, chip. He works for England now, good gold the English pay
For work well known, and work well done, and work done all the day;
They reck no price for road or rail, no weight in cost they feel,
That hoop the staves of Empire with double hoops of steel.

Chip, chip. The pillared cuttings, the dusty banks are made,
And, coming from the Southward, the heavy lines are laid.
E'en now the nosing rail-head creeps past and down the ridge
To take the deviation that waits the finished bridge.

Chip, chip. The mottled granite rings crisp and hard and keen;
Too long it slept, too long it kept the place where it had been
(Back of a lone and shaggy kop where fig and buckhorn grow),
And took no place in the reckless pace that the restless White Men go.

Chip, chip. The block is finish'd, with symmetry, size, and face,
And the mason sees his handiwork pass to its destined place;
The singing Sennas sling the block,—his work on it is done . . .
And he turns his thought and hammer to new and unshaped stone.

—KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE, in "Veld Verse." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Guds allnärvaro

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET kan utan all tvekan sägas, att alla människor på något sätt söka efter det som de tro vara gott. Att den drivande kraften härtill varierar mellan självviskhet på dess lägsta plan och en hög grad av osjälviskhet kan ingen som är en iakttagare av de mänskliga tankarnas inriktning betvivla. Till och med brottslingen, som plundrar sina medmänniskor, söker efter vad han i sin okunnighet tror sig behöva och som han kallar gott. Är det icke tydligt, att vi inför problemet att behandla det mänskliga sinnets villfarelser måste eftersträva och vinna en rätt förståelse av det som är gott och medlen att uppnå detta, så att den okunniga och förvända uppfattningen av det goda, vilken vilseleder de dödliga, må kunna rättas.

Många äro de som vänt sig till Bibeln i nöd och bekymmer, ehuru de icke fullt förstått dess dyrbara föreskrifter. Patriarkerna, profeterna, psalmisterna och de vise männen drucko i djupa drag ur Sanningens källa och lärde mycket om Guds sanna natur och levde därigenom i gemenskap med den Allnärvarande. Den fullkomliga förståelsen av Gud såsom allas var kärleksfulle Fader kom genom Kristi Jesu helande verksamhet. Kan det finnas något tvivel om att denna förståelse i grund tillintetgör de syndiga och disharmoniska föreställningar, som åtföljа okunnighet om Gud och om människan, Hans likhet? Vår Mästares verk och ord äro odödliga, ty de buro och bära alltjämt vittne om det evigvarande Livets, den eviga Kärlekens, makt.

I denna dag har i Christian Science helandet av sjukdom och synd genom Kristus, Sanningen, blivit möjliggjort, och sålunda bekräftas Jesu förutsägelse, att hans sanna efterföljare ånyo skulle göra de gärningar han före dem utförde. Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, prövade grundligt denna Vetenskap och kraften däri, innan hon gav den åt världen. Sedan Mrs. Eddy talat om huru bön utan andlig förståelse icke kunnat hela henne, säger hon i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften, sid. 351): "När den andliga uppfattningen av trosbekännelsen urskildes i kristendomens Vetenskap, blev denna andliga uppfattning en *närvarande hjälp*".

För dem som äro tyngda av materiella föreställningar och hålla fast vid mänskliga lärosatser, dogmer och traditioner, synes världen mörk; men Guds förlösande kärlek, vilken liksom solen alltid lyser, trots de hotande molnen, uppehåller oss alla. Om vi än likt irrande får tyckas driva omkring på villande stigar, stappla och falla, drager dock Kärleken ömt försorg om sina egna. Psalmisten, som så ofta finner hjälp och befrielse från sina fiender, de dödliga föreställningarna, utgjuter sitt hjärta i tacksamt erkännande av den gudomliga Kärlekens närvaro och beskydd. Huru tröstande äro icke hans ord: "Gud är vår tillflykt och vår starkhet, en hjälp i nöden, väl beprövad". Christian Science uppenbarar Gud såsom den kärleksfulle skaparen, försörjaren, beskyddaren och bevararen av hela Sin skapelse. I ljuset av denna förståelse av vår verkliga släktskap med Fadern och med varandra giva självviska önskningar rum för högre motiv och låta oss erfara livets ljuvhet, glädje och godhet, i den mån den förblivande förnimmelsen av Guds kärleksfulla närvaro förverkligas.

I den andliga förklaringen av Herrens bön (*Science and Health*, sid. 16) tolkas orden "Tillkomme Ditt rike" sålunda: "*Ditt rike är kommet; Du är alltid närvarande*". Alltså kunna vi genom Christian Science inse, att varje form av det onda, vare sig det uppträder såsom synd, sjukdom eller död, i verkligheten icke har någon närvaro, eftersom Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, alltid är närvarande. När vår Mästare stillade stormen och kärleksfullt lugnade lärjungarnas fruktan med sitt "Tig, var stilla", var det icke känslan av hans personlighet, som gav frid åt deras oroliga tankar, utan det var hans rena förnimmelse av den oändliga Kärlekens närvaro, det klara Kristus-medvetandet. Jesu tankar voro alltid från Gud; och det kunna våra också vara, ty hans sätt att tänka har blivit klarlagt genom Christian Science.

Vår Mästare talade öppet om "min Fader och eder Fader", ty den eviga närvaron betydde allt för honom, som gick sin väg fram, bevisande Guds återlösande kärlek. Johannes, den lärjunge som Jesus älskade, återgiver dessa Jesu dyra ord: "Och han som har sänt mig är med mig; han har icke lämnat mig allena, eftersom jag alltid gör vad honom behagar". Intet är omöjligt för allsmäktig, allvetande och allnärvarande Kärlek, och alla som söka och följa denna förståelse med ett rent hjärta kunna finna varaktig frid.

Då Mrs. Eddy talar om vår store Mästares aldrig svikande lydnad mot Gud och om hans oförfärade demonstration av varats sanning, säger hon (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sid. 294): "Och om han personligen vore med oss i dag, skulle han tillbakavisa allt som icke överensstämmer med en helgjuten tro och en andlig kunskap om Gud. Han skulle kraftigt tillbakavisa varje tvivel på den gudomliga Andens alltid närvarande makt att behärska alla mänskliga förhållanden och hela universum".

Vilket heligt ansvar vilar då icke på var och en som vaknat upp till att inse sin gudomliga bördsrätt till herravälde genom Kristus att veta, liksom vårt stora Föredöme visste och bevisade, att Guds allnärvaro för alltid utesluter närvaron av allt det som är Honom olikt. Huru oskattbart är icke Christian Science, Hjälparens, budskap, som uppenbarar människan såsom Kärlekens likhet, för evigt hemma hos Fadern!

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Boy in Circus Season

His feet hurry along to school,
But his thoughts
Are glued to the poster
Of Marie,
The equestrienne queen,
Plastered on Rafferty's barn.

LE BARON COOKE.

The Ever-Presence of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be said without question that all mankind is in some way seeking what it believes to be good. That the incentive varies from that of selfishness in the lowest degree to a high point of selflessness, no one can doubt who is an observer of the trend of human thought. Even the criminal who preys upon his fellow beings is seeking what he ignorantly believes he wants, and what he calls good. Is it not plain that in the problem of dealing with the errors of the human mind a right understanding of good and the means of attaining it must be sought for and gained, in order that the ignorant and perverted sense of good which misguides mortals may be corrected?

Very many have turned to the Bible for help in distress and affliction, though not fully understanding its precious precepts. The patriarchs, the prophets, the psalmists, and the wise men drank deeply from the fountain of Truth, and learned much of the true nature of God, thereby living in communion with the omnipresent One. The perfect understanding of God as the loving Father of all came with the healing ministry of Christ Jesus. Can any doubt be entertained that this understanding effectually destroys the sinful and discordant beliefs which attend ignorance of God and of man, His likeness? The works and words of our Master are immortal, for they bore and still bear evidence of the power of everlasting Life, of eternal Love.

Today the healing of sickness and sin through Christ, Truth, is made possible in Christian Science, thus confirming Jesus' prediction that his true followers would repeat the healing works which he inaugurated. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, thoroughly tested its efficacy before giving it to the world. After referring to the inability of prayer, without spiritual understanding, to heal her, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 351), "But when the spiritual sense of the creed was discerned in the Science of Christianity, this spiritual sense was a *present help*."

To those oppressed by material beliefs, holding to human creeds, dogmas, and traditions, the world seems dark; but God's redeeming love, which like the sun ever shines, despite the threatening clouds, sustains each one. Though like wandering sheep we may seem to stray into devious ways, stumble and fall, Love tenderly cares for its own. The Psalmist, so often finding help and deliverance from his enemies, mortal beliefs, pours out his heart in grateful acknowledgment of the presence and protection of divine Love. How comforting are his words: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble"! Christian Science reveals God as the loving creator, provider, protector, and preserver of all His creation. In the light of this understanding of our true relationship with the Father and with one another, selfish desires give place to higher motives, bringing into experience the sweetness, joy, and goodness of life as the abiding sense of God's loving presence is realized.

In the spiritual explanation of the Lord's Prayer (Science and Health, p. 16) the passage, "Thy kingdom come," is interpreted, "*Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present.*" Thus one is able to discern through Christian Science that evil in any form, whether appearing as sin, sickness, or death, has actually no presence, since God, divine Mind, is ever present. When our Master stilled the tempest and calmed the disciples' fears with his loving "Peace, be still," it was not personal sense which brought peace to their troubled thoughts, but his pure sense of the presence of infinite Love, the clear consciousness of the Christ. Jesus' thoughts were ever of God; and so may ours be, for his manner of thinking is made clear through Christian Science.

Our Master spoke freely of "my Father, and your Father," for the eternal presence meant everything to him who went all the way in demonstrating God's redeeming love. John, the beloved disciple, records these precious words of Jesus: "And he that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him." Nothing is impossible to omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Love, and all who seek and follow this understanding with a pure heart may find enduring peace.

In speaking of our great Master's unfailing obedience to God and his fearless demonstration of the truth of being, Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 294): "And if he were personally with us today, he would rebuke whatever accords not with a full faith and spiritual knowledge of God. He would mightily rebuke a single doubt of the ever-present power of divine Spirit to control all the conditions of man and the universe."

What a sacred responsibility rests upon everyone awakened to his divine birthright of dominion through Christ to know, even as our great Exemplar knew and proved, that the all-presence of God forever forbids the presence of aught unlike Him. How priceless is the message of Christian Science, the Comforter, revealing man as the likeness of Love, eternally present with the Father!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

The Englishman Abhors Pedantry

You have seen the English gardens, the glorious parks where trees and flowers flourish as if they knew that they were beloved. Many an English road bends merely to avoid disturbing an oak or an elm. And this is not merely due to the decrees of some lord of the manor. You will seldom see in England gardens laid out in the Italian manner with their horizontal alignment, which is nothing more than the prolongation of the architectural plan set out by the house. The English look down on this style. "Artificial" they call it disdainfully. Its unbending lines displease them. I suppose that is why the word "crescent" in an address has a slightly aristocratic tone, possibly because it suggests a curve.

One day when I was having tea with an old squire in his garden under the shade of the immemorial trees, he told me what a painful impression he had had of the avenues of Versailles, where the trees are clipped to a line. He went so far as to say that this alignment, this repeated tampering with the intentions of Nature, was a marked characteristic of the French mind. "This is not how we understand Nature." He smiled and then added, "I have often wondered how you could bear to live in the Boulevard de la Reine!" and while he was speaking he waved his stick and quite unconsciously it seemed to be pointing in the direction of his perfect lawn, immaculately shorn and cut every other day and rolled night and morning, and from which every daisy, plantain, and dandelion was rigorously extirpated, and where no blade of grass would dare lift its head above the others. "Six of one," etc! . . .

The Englishman has such a horror of pedantry in all its guises and such a great admiration for character that he has come not actually to despise intelligence but to disdain it somewhat, so that now the word "clever" bears something of a derogatory connotation. For my part I think that England has done and is still doing a great service to humanity in proving almost daily that intelligence is not the greatest and the most important attribute of man; and that so long as he forms a part of the community his moral qualities are of even greater value. There is no country where it needs less courage to maintain a ridiculous point of view, and on the other hand, where it is less necessary to show intellectual originality to cut a good figure in the world. It will be considered sufficient for a man to have an ample fund of anecdotes and mildly amusing stories, and no blame attaches to him if he prepares his most spontaneous impromptus beforehand.—FELIX DE GRAND 'COMBE, in "England This Way!" (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson Ltd.)

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Women's Activities · Home Making

Art of Home Management

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE pendulum is slowly swinging back, and instead of so much interest centering on things outside the home, there is a general awakening to the realization that a home should be planned and run with system.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology is introducing to its members in England many new ideas on household management, showing how little things, which on the surface may appear insignificant, combine to produce harmony and a sense of comfort.

Take, for example, the entrance. It should be as attractive as possible, giving a definite sense of welcome, and setting the possibly shy visitor at ease. A gate that sticks is not a welcoming gate; nor is a bell hidden among foliage; nor a door with a name or a number that cannot be seen after dark. The modern front door may be painted an attractive color, and have, perhaps, a pane or two of frosted glass let into the panels, through which will shine a bright light to guide the approach of the guest.

Each Room an Entity

It is a gesture of courtesy to give the visitor a chance of tidying up before she makes her entry into the family circle. A good wall mirror and a table will make this possible. The family, too, should be provided with space in the hall in which to deposit wet umbrellas, muddy shoes and toys before they are taken to their proper quarters. By this means much cleaning of carpets and polishing of linoleum will be avoided.

The sitting room should reflect as far as possible the family interests. Perhaps no better form of decoration can be found for it than that of well-bound books, which not only add color and brightness but bring out the character of the individual members.

The dining room is the easiest room to sacrifice if the space is needed. It can easily be combined with the study or sitting room, which means that one fire will at times do for both, one bowl of flowers, and at certain hours, one lamp. Choose a table that closes up easily and fits comfortably away into a corner, and there will be no need to make a parade of a meal.

In a home where there are several children, the utmost effort should be made to provide some place which each child, on reaching the age of 9 or 10, may call his own. If the house is not sufficiently large, a hut in the garden or on a balcony, where he can sometimes be alone and where he can entertain friends, is all that is necessary.

Bedrooms that have to be shared present problems. The natural and artificial lighting of the room should be carefully considered, and where the occupants retire at different times, adequate shades should be used in order that the light will be as little disturbing as possible. Luminous-faced clocks also help to maintain peace, since they do away with the necessity of striking matches or switching on the light during the night.

Neatness and Silence

The making of beds is simplified if the sides are not placed against a wall. Another point that is well worth considering is that the clothes fit the bed. Sheets and blankets that are too small or too large are a nuisance when it comes to tucking in. Avoid cluttering up the dressing-table with unessentials that add to the work of dusting. Scents, creams and powders should be kept in a drawer, and the table given the chance of looking as attractive as possible. This also applies to the washstand if there happens to be one.

Noise in the home should be eliminated wherever possible. Rubber heels for the maid, rubber silencers for banging doors, and rubber in the scullery sink all make for silence. The squeak of the sweeper is its method of asking for a drop of oil and a clearing out of dust. Rattling windows can be prevented by keeping at hand a supply of wedges. Drapery will often reduce sounds which penetrate through walls; and a telephone which is not in too public a position is generally looked upon as a boon.

All Three Drawings by Grace Corson Rockwell, Paris, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Small Hat of Beige Woolen With Garniture of Beige Grosgrain Ribbon. From Maria Guy.

The Ability to Achieve

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENT reports of organized activities prove that women's clubs have the machinery to do much more for the public than simply to inaugurate popular community projects and cultural classes. It is doubtful if it will ever be possible to have a complete history of the part which organized women have taken in bringing into the open many hidden cases of graft and irregularities in administrative circles.

One club that has been exceptionally successful in doing constructive work along such lines as honesty in city government, and economy in the financing of public affairs, has formulated the following rules for success:

Effective Organization

First: Have an effective organization. If there is duplication, or overlapping in the work of committees, or if there is dissension in the ranks, there will be little hope of complete success no matter how fine may be the project selected.

Second: Be very clear in your choice of objectives. Never attempt the spectacular, and do not accept the responsibility for a project unless the members are convinced that it is not only desirable but extremely important. Combine the ideal and the practical in such a manner that there can be no question that the goal is both desirable and attainable. Study your community groups and enlist the sympathy and coöperation of as many as possible. Any campaign worthy of honest endeavor should be big enough to include in its objective all the right-minded citizens of a community. Some splendid projects have failed of success because of the desire of one club or group to do all the work and receive all the "credit."

Third: Always consult experts in the field of your activity. Nearly every community can furnish experts, and there are also national societies, perhaps federal advisers, who will be glad to coöperate. If a survey is to be made an expert should undertake it, as a person trained for such work will best be able to evaluate conditions and the methods required to improve them. The services of an expert who is not directly affiliated with the groups that propose to do the work have sometimes shown to clubs that a campaign such as they may have planned is unnecessary, and that rumor has exaggerated actual conditions.

Well-Balanced Program

Fourth: Work out a well-balanced program, and do not become discouraged if your entire objective is not at once obtained. The very fact that a start has been made will arouse public interest. Do not, however, drop the project until success is achieved. The frequent changing of committee personnel, and shifting from one project to another, has possibly been the chief reason why some women's clubs have fallen short of molding public opinion along any particular line.

Women's clubs have the machinery; they have, or can obtain, the information; they have prestige and ability. If they will focus on one or two splendid objectives there is no limit to their power to achieve.

Fashion Nuggets

Sleeve lengths are varied. Attention is particularly given to the elbow and three-quarter lengths, the former covering the elbow. Both these lengths are employed for afternoon wear. Sports dresses are shown with a short cap sleeve or no sleeve. There is a modified fullness in the upper part, but the exaggerated fullness is rapidly falling into disuse.

Piqué and organdie are playing an important part. Waist-length jackets with fitted lines are being worn with navy and black sheer afternoon dresses. When worn with plaid taffeta, a modern version of an old-fashioned silhouette is obtained. These same materials are used as trimmings and accessories, including millinery and handbags.

Navy blue continues in popularity. There are various shades of blue being used for sports and dressier wear, whose tones range from a very light blue to a peacock. To add a touch of color, yellow is genuinely becoming.

Straws in the Winds of Fashion

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

I AM so glad that I resisted the "urge" to write about spring hats last month, for whatever I should have said about crowns and brims and what not, would have had to be flatly contradicted at the present moment. For, as in the case of the sudden "Eugenie" renaissance of two years ago, hats have undergone another cataclysmic change. The straw hats with low, flat crowns, the "iron-holder" berets, the small, old-fashioned sailor (the English "boater") which were designed for spring and summer have suddenly disappeared and a constant procession of women who ordered their Easter hats early to avoid the last-minute rush, is making its way to the designers of those spring confections demanding that crowns be raised, trimming changed or the form reblocked.

Two salient changes have occurred in spring millinery. The first is the raising of the crown and the second is the manner of wearing the hat. No longer is it perched precariously on the side of the head. On the contrary, it has resumed an almost normal attitude, although, as a rule, tipped a bit to the right side but covering the brow and exposing two or three inches of hair at the back. I feel fortunate in being able to send you these three very last-minute sketches from three of the leading millinery houses which (thanks to Mrs. Rockwell's drawing) give you a much better idea of the new models than pages of description.

The black straw from Mme. Agnes, one of the most original of the Parisian millinery designers, is an extreme example of what we may expect in the hats of the late spring and summer. Mme Agnes, as you see, has revived the old-fashioned "sugar-loaf" crown, tapering a little toward the top and a bit higher at the back than at the front. This extra height at the back, by the by, is a characteristic of many of the new models. In some cases the crown is two inches higher at the back. This is the case with the white straw hat from Marcelle Lely.

Brims and Trimming

As you will see from these sketches, brims are straight and narrow. Fine, old-fashioned straw braid is used for the majority of hats of this type, although the model from Marcelle Lely is of narrow rows of a rougher straw. All the new straws are dull in finish and bangkok, bakou and other members of what might be called the "Panama family," have been relegated to the sports hat. These are usually in the natural color with a bright ribbon around the high crown.

Grosgrain ribbon is a favorite trimming for the straw hat. The Agnes model, for example, has a wide band of black grosgrain with narrow bands of pale blue and rose at the edge. Feather pompoms, stiff "paint-brushes," coq's feathers and little wings are also seen and plaid taffeta ribbon is often used on hats of dark colored straw.

So much for the straws. They are only half of the millinery story; for women have become so used to the comfortable, close-fitting turban, toque or beret, that they still demand this type of head gear in spite of all the novelties in straw. And so we have a new type—what shall we call it, a "toque" perhaps—one of which is shown in the sketch of the model by Maria Guy. This, as you see, has a cuff effect around the top which gives it the appearance of a high crown. Maria Guy is past master of this kind of hat. It was she who originated the beret and later the plain turban with upstanding brim and the little stem at the top which was the great success of the late winter. Mme. Guy makes these little hats of Rodier's soft woolens and seen in the hand they look just a bit of cloth with rows of fine stitching, but properly adjusted on the head they become the smartest kind of chapeau. The model in the sketch is of beige djalap with a little cockade of beige grosgrain at the side. When I saw it the other day worn by a young American woman, with a brown frock and a leopard skin shoulder cape with collar and ties of beige cloth (from Revillon Frères), beige gloves and bag, I thought it the crowning glory of a most attractive spring costume.

Hat of White Straw With Black and White Crossed Wings on the Crown. From Marcelle Lely.

Soft Turbans

Several of the milliners have created a draped turban of woolen material or very soft straw which has the same high-crown effect, with the folds caught low at one side with a stiff black paint-brush or a square bow of grosgrain ribbon.

A new extremely soft woven straw which at first glance has the appearance of a woolen material is often used for the small hats, especially the draped turban. One well-known milliner is using a great deal of organdie for the lighter summer models. A high-crowned turban designed by her is of plain black organdie with a row of roses in gold tissue around the edge and there is a high-crowned sailor made of braided folds of black organdie with a little crystal bow perched on the edge of the crown at the front.

There seems to be no rule for the placing of the trimming. It may be at the side, front or back or on the top of the crown. The short veil, reaching just to the tip of the nose, is still very much in fashion. This is often embroidered in chenille dots, either black or white and wired at the edge or made of stiffened net so that it stands away from the face. If it is of ordinary veiling, the large plain mesh is the popular choice and the veil is tied around the head under the hat instead of hanging from the brim.

Sports Hats

Sports hats of linen in the natural color with squashy, high crowns and a soft brim that can be adjusted at the most becoming angle, are smarter than those of straw and, for a bit later in the season, especially for seaside wear, there are charming models in white piqué. One of these, which I saw the other day just as it was being packed for the journey to Cannes, had a braided band of red, white and blue ribbon with a cockade at the side. With it, went a crisp scarf and long gauntlet gloves of the same material with the tiniest little piping of the tricolor at the edge.

While, as a rule, hats still match the costume, the milliners tell me that there is an ever-growing demand for hats, either with brims or of the small variety, in bright red, green, blue or purple, which with gloves, scarf and bag to match add a really spring-like touch to the all-black, all-brown or all-navy blue costume.

Story-Book Frocks and Sand-Box Aprons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Reflecting in her frock the puff sleeve of her elders, the "Wee Moderné" has a charming diminutive which adds the quaintness of Colonial days. Accentuating this traditional mode, the fabrics are sheer and luscious and there are the sauciest butterfly bows. To complement this frock is a harmonizing poke bonnet with French ties and made with ruffles or unadorned.

Bright Red, Too!

These styles may be ensembled with piqué coats and floppy hats. The coat sets come in all pastel shades, and this year a new one is shown in bright red, which promises great favor.

Story-Book Frocks

Alice in Wonderland and Little Red Riding Hood have come back in person. Alice's dress is a reproduction of the original illustration. It has a semifitted bodice and a full-gathered skirt with bright-colored stripes above the hem. A little white apron completes the outfit. Little Red Riding Hood has a red and white frock, with a red cape of piqué.

No Ironing Needed

The seersuckers by whatever name they are called this year are coming to the front. They are in plaids as well as the usual stripes and the shades are especially alluring. We see them in sun suits, creepers and boys' suits and we see them in girls' frocks, pajamas and sun hats. The "no-ironing" feature makes a great appeal to most mothers, and, while not especially dainty, they have a delightful freshness which lends to their attractiveness.

Sand-Box Apron

Right here let us mention the little sand-box apron. It is sleeveless and made of a pin check gingham with tiny embroidery on collar and armbands. Opening all the way down the back, it is easily laundered. And it has a little belt in the back.

Translucent Jade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

IN SETTING out to buy a jade ring, it seems at first one of the inscrutable mysteries of the Orient that one stone should be worth only five dollars while another of the same size should cost a thousand times as much. But it does not take long to train one's eye to see the differences in green jade.

As one grows to appreciate this fascinating cold stone, one soon realizes that its beauty depends upon how closely it resembles the glittering diamond. Jade that is opaque and without luster is a stone closely related in value to the common or garden variety of stones which good gardeners dig up to throw away. Jade that takes a high polish is more like the shining stones that one finds in river beds, worthy of a collector's interest.

But it is only when jade is translucent, glowing like a jewel, that it earns its right to be classed as a jewel, and its price then mounts accordingly. Next to translucency and luster, the value of jade depends upon the glory of its coloring. If the green is pale, streaked with white, or speckled with black, so much the worse for it. The best jade is as green as an emerald and it all but sparkles; indeed, the emerald is precious because it combines the rich color of jade with the brilliancy of the diamond.

The value of good jade is so thoroughly established that reliable Chinese dealers guarantee to repurchase their own gems, and some Chinese ladies who like variety wear their jades for a few months only and then exchange them for other stones from time to time, with only a slight discount to compensate the dealer.

Yet this does not mean that any particular piece of jade can be appraised exactly in dollars and cents, for the same stone is valued differently in different places and at different times. For instance, jade costs more in Boston than it does in Shanghai, and it costs less in Shanghai just prior to Chinese New Year—when cash is required to settle the debts of 12 months—than it does later when the prosperous round-the-world tourists come to town. But the intrinsic worth of jade is always the same everywhere.

Imperial Quality

The best of all green jades is the so-called "imperial" quality. A good-sized ring stone in this almost non-existent quality may be worth about $10,000, but such jade is so rare that money alone cannot find it. As its name implies, such jade formerly was reserved for the emperor alone and was seldom seen outside the Forbidden City in Peking.

The best jade on display in the jewel shops of Europe and America usually is known as "emerald" jade because chromium, which gives this stone its gorgeous coloring, is the same element which also colors the genuine emerald. A fine ring stone in this quality may cost $5000, but perfect "emerald" jade is almost as rare as "imperial" jade.

Usually "emerald" jade is "cloudy": that is, when held up to the light, a gray spot floats into view to mar the clear green gem. Sometimes green jade is known as "cotton" jade because, instead of a floating cloud, the green is flaked with infinitesimal bits of white, as though pin points of cotton were imbedded in the stone itself.

Water Green

Sometimes jade is called "water" green, the stone being perfectly clear and almost transparent, but of a hue too pale for richness. Sometimes the quality of a stone may be almost priceless, but the jewel may be cracked or have some other serious flaw. Sometimes a stone may be quite good, yet be too small, lop-sided, or otherwise unsuitable for mounting as a ring. In one way or another, almost every piece of green jade just misses greatness, which is why true "emerald" jade is so costly.

One cannot adequately judge any jewel at night, but the test by electric light is one of the most important when buying translucent jade. For this stone is peculiar in that it may be bright green in daylight, but turn soberly dark at night. Another characteristic of clear jade is that it may appear green near at hand, but go quite black at a distance of 10 feet. Opaque jade is not thus affected by changing lights, but when buying the finer stones one must make sure that these temperamental jewels do not go into eclipse after dark or at a distance.

Chinese connoisseurs insist that jade be translucent. A piece of solid green which is as opaque as pottery may be admired for its color, but not for its quality, which is sometimes disdainfully referred to as "wooden." Most foreigner collectors quickly learn to appreciate the deeper green shades of jade, but they are slower to demand this quality of translucence—the inner fire which changes jade from a stone to a jewel.

The long princess line continues popular for the daytime coat. The skirt is straight and narrow; any fullness in the garment is manipulated in the sleeve. The collars remain small. Capes are shown fastening in various ways. The three-quarter sleeve edged with fur is being stressed, but the long sleeve is favored.

One of the New High Crowned Hats in Fine Black Straw With Band of Black, Pale Blue and Rose Grosgrain Ribbon. From Mme. Agnes.

Gossamer Hose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Stockings are to be as airy as possible this season. All the leading houses are showing fish-net designs in every quality, for sport, day and evening wear. A wide honeycomb net, which is so open as hardly to deserve the name of "stocking," will be delightfully cool for summer wear, and has the added advantage of not laddering. This large net can be had in a variety of qualities, including pure silk.

Exceedingly fine hose, with a gossamer effect, is made in chiffon lace, and "royal" lace, and is intended to be worn with the light summer frock. A slightly heavier line is in lace lisle with an attractive mesh. The new diagonal weave in fine guage gives a decided chevron effect, and looks particularly smart when accompanying the chevron materials so popular at the moment.

Fine meshes are also being shown in cotton wool and silk wool, while for sport's wear a wool net with a pin-spot design is very attractive. A delightful fancy mesh in heather mixtures will also find favor with the "outdoor" girl.

These novelty nets, which have a decided slimming effect, find an echo in the new net gloves, scarves and jumpers, and carry out the idea initiated by the woven shoe.

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Ready-to-Serve Cereal for Baby Cooked in Whole Milk

An ideal starting cereal for infants. Made of finely ground whole wheat and hulled oats—with added wheat germ. Long-cooking in whole, fresh milk increases food value and adds a more appetizing flavor. Straining assures uniform smoothness, and removes coarse bran particles. No seasoning is added.

Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

Strained Tomatoes — Beets — Vegetable Soup — Carrots — Spinach — Peas — Prunes — Green Beans. 4½ oz. cans

Strained Cereal 10½ oz. can

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Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

Wheel Wrapped in Rubber Went Looking for Business And Railroads Had to Share

Now the Bus Skims Cream of the Freight, Especially on Short Hauls, and the Shipper Grins Over the Competition

All Aboard, America—*Ninth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, so the story goes, the wheel as a symbol of transportation wrapped itself up in a rubber tire and rolled out on the highways looking for business. It found it. But not before the whistle of a locomotive had sounded the start of a new tussle for tonnage—this time between the railroads and the motortruck.

The average person thinks of railroads in terms of a picture of grace and motion, comfortable seats, and friendly porters. But your railroad operating man has his weather eye on the roaring, mile-long freights packed with commodities for the markets. There lies the really important money in transportation. Freight revenues in the past 15 years have constituted more than 80 per cent of the total operating revenues of American railroads.

Hence the railroad security holder who was only mildly alarmed when automobiles bit off more than one-half of the rails' passenger traffic has become deeply concerned over reports that the motortruck is plucking more and more freight plums out of the transportation pie.

Meanwhile the shipper has taken a seat in the front row to enjoy the rivalry for his patronage. It promises him—and, indeed, is already delivering—a speedier, more convenient and more adaptable form of service than that to which he has been accustomed in the short-haul field.

However, probably the quickest way to arrive at an accurate picture of the rail-versus-highway competition is to puncture a few prevalent fallacies.

The first of these misconceptions is that the trucks have taken a large proportion of tonnage away from the railroads and are primarily responsible for the financial distresses which have sent the railroad companies trooping to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for help.

The fact is pronounced by several authorities that the railroads still carry 75 per cent of the freight traffic in the United States as measured in ton miles, whereas the trucks carry only 3 or 4 per cent of the between-cities shipments. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that the truck tonnage represents a taking away of more than this proportion of the total freight revenue, since it consists largely of the lighter-weight, higher value, higher-paying goods.

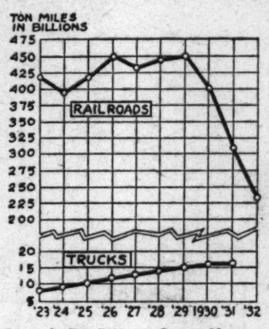
It seems the natural thing for truck competition to be blamed for some of the conditions caused by the business recession in view of the fact that both began to make themselves felt about the same time. But Mr. B. E. Hutchinson, treasurer of the Chrysler Corporation, has declared with a chart to back him up that the loss in railroad freight revenue imply follows in very close proportion the general decline of industrial production. He finds also a proportionate loss in freight revenues for trucks.

From the traffic figures in general the Brookings Institution in its "American Transportation Problem" concludes that: "The decline in railway traffic since 1929 reflects in part a decrease in the total amount of transportation work being done, in part a diversion to other agencies which would have taken place even under prosperity conditions, and in part the increased severity of competition of these other agencies under depression conditions."

It appears that what the railroads are chiefly concerned about in the tussle for tonnage is not today's figures but what tomorrow may bring forth—not the status but the trend. Over the last decade freight haulage by rail has had its ups and downs with a distinct downward plunge since 1929. At the same time the 10-year period shows freight haulage by trucks to be persistently upward with only a small shrinkage in the last year or two. The following graph tells the story:

This Is How It Is

Another trend that disturbs the railroads is that line-haul costs of truck operation are constantly headed downward with higher mile-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

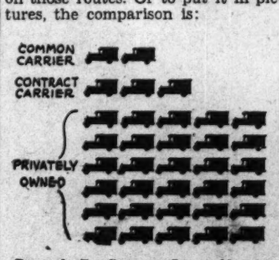
age per day and the wider use of truck and trailer combinations which are able to handle up to carload lots. Still another is illustrated in the report that in California the sphere of profitable truck operation has been increased to 400 miles provided there is a return load.

So, regarding the common supposition that "the trucks have wrecked the railroads," the facts sum up rather like this: If every bit of the tonnage carried between cities by truck in 1931 had been taken away from the railways it would not account for more than one-fourth of the decline in rail tonnage from the year before. And the trucks must have originated some freight that would not otherwise have moved at all. Hence, the seriousness of truck competition to the railroads is not so much a present fact as a future indication.

Picture Tells the Story

This brings up a second widespread misimpression to the effect that the common carrier truck, directly competing with the railroads for general haulage, is at present the big element in the truckage business. The fact is, however, that 3,000,000 of the 3,500,000 trucks in the United States are operated by private owners in their own business, as in the case of a farmer or a manufacturing company.

Another 300,000 are operated by contract carriers who either do the work of a certain firm or take shipments where they can get them, under agreement. The final 200,000 are common carriers running on fixed routes and handling freight from whomever they can obtain it on those routes. Or to put it in pictures, the comparison is:



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

These proportions are tempered, of course, by the fact that the common or contract carrier truck, more often than the privately owned commercial vehicle, is a pretty good-sized truck.

A further current impression which turns out to be only a half-truth is that lower rates constitute the main and almost only reason why shippers turn to trucks. Inquiry shows many exceptions, so many as almost to become the rule. What the shippers say they want beyond any other service the truck can fulfill is speed and store-to-store delivery.

Sometimes Costs More

In a survey of shipping conditions between New York and Philadelphia, Mr. Russell W. Talbot, a research fellow of the Yale University, asked 15 prominent shippers why they were using trucks instead of the railroads. To 13 of them the essential consideration was overnight delivery. To the other two this was desirable but not essential. Only two of these shippers considered lower rates essential.

Several pointed out that it cost more to ship by truck than rail. They believed, however, that the rates charged by truckers were normal and in keeping with the service. Other advantages of the truck were cited as follows: Less damage and loss, direct contact with truckman, fewer packing requirements, consignment without transfer, quick settlement of damage claims.

Whatever the attractions, there is ample evidence often advanced by the railroads that the motortruck is taking enough freight, which the railways believe they otherwise would get, to cause them considerable embarrassment, although it be only a portion of the decline since 1929.

A survey by the Illinois Central Railroad, for instance, indicated that 93,965 tons of less-than-carload freight and 4842 cars of carload freight are lost annually to trucks over a 360-mile route. If Chicago may be taken as a typical example, it is said that about 75 per cent of the less-than-carload freight moving in and out of that city within a radius of 60 miles is truck-hauled.

The Interstate Commerce Commission points out that the business which goes to the trucks is usually the cream of the traffic from a revenue standpoint, leaving the railroads more of the low-grade materials carried at lower rates. It shows that while the less-than-carload traffic carried by trucks in 1930 was only 2.6 per cent of all freight traffic in the United States it accounted for 10.2 per cent of the total freight revenue.

Short Haul Is Tender Spot

A further observation of the commission indicates that railroads throughout the country are in a hard plight in the short haul, most of them reporting losses of from 10 to 80 per cent in freight traffic and a few showing practically complete loss of less-than-carload freight. But here again there is difficulty in ascertaining to what extent the trucks have been the cause of these losses.

There is some speculation as to whether the trucks will expand their activities in the long-haul field and cripple the railroads permanently. This is strongly doubted by the majority of truck and rail authorities. The fact is, according to operators, that the farther a truck gets away from its loading base the nearer it approaches the vanishing point of utility.

This may appear to be contradicted by the number of truck corporations that have extended their operations to a nation-wide or nearly nation-wide basis. But it is found usually that the average individual jump of a truck of one of these companies is really a short-haul job.

Keep Truck Loaded

For instance, a large corporation sends out Van 16, let us say, with a load from its base at Boston for New York. At New York, it picks up a load for Pittsburgh and another at Pittsburgh for Washington. This particular van may not return to Boston for several months. The main thing is to keep it loaded. One concern reports it runs loaded vans by this method 90 per cent of the time.

A recent study by the United States Department of Commerce showed that more than 50 per cent of routes operated by 182 concerns in 39 states are shorter than 70 miles. Twenty per cent have lengths greater than 120 miles, 8 per cent go 200 miles or more and only 5 per cent attempt to operate outside a 250-mile radius. These figures substantiate the claim that what the shippers want most of all from the truck is overnight delivery. It was further brought out that while occasional trips of 2000 miles or more are made, these are usually with household goods, which many railroaders are willing to leave to the vans.

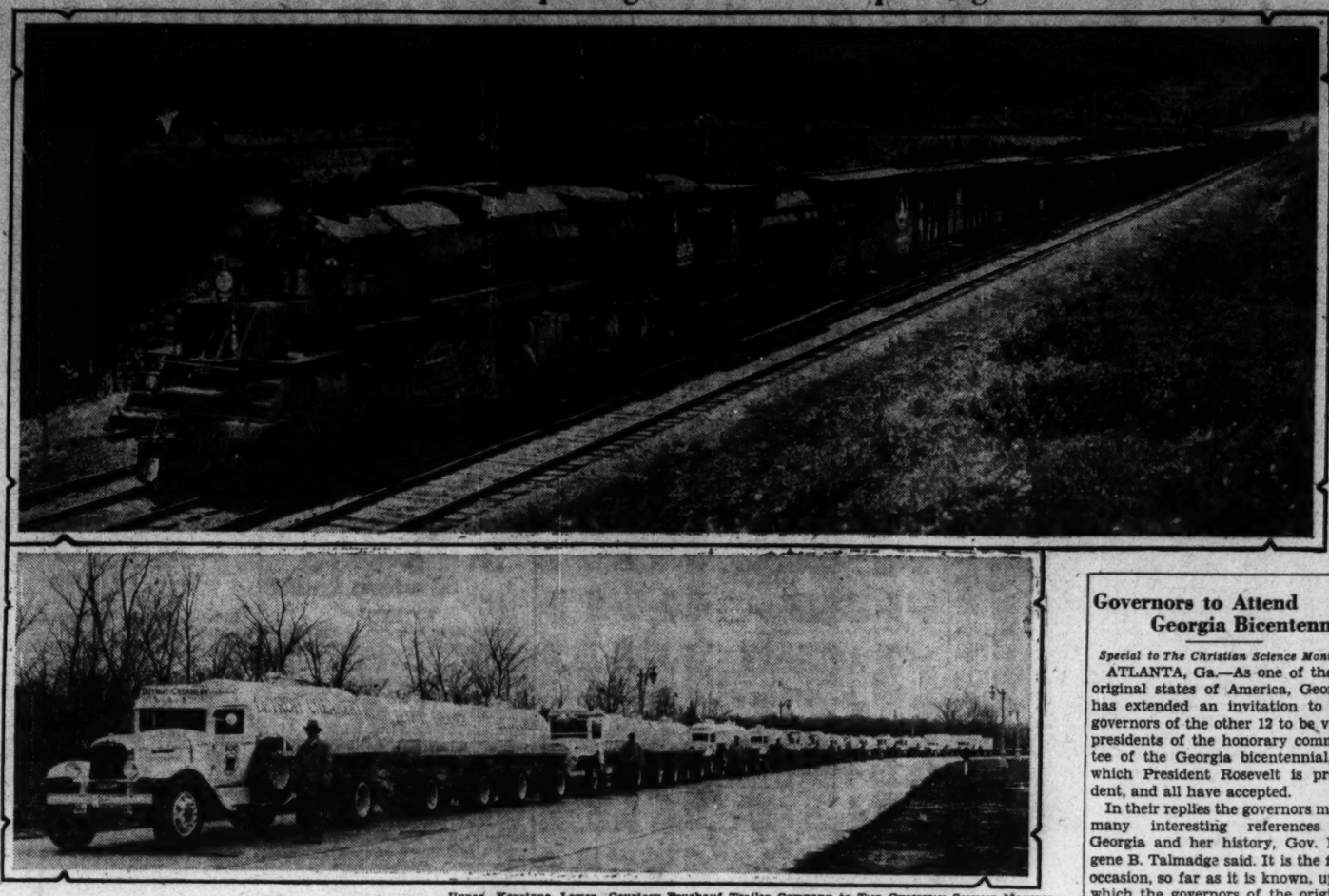
The Bus Tripod

The three main functions of the motortruck are summed up by a railroad man, Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in the statement that the truck has "supplanted the horse, created new traffic which never before existed, and supplied an efficient means of transportation in the short-haul field for the shipper."

And for whatever it may mean there is the interesting point brought out by Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company that, measured in ton capacity, the aggregate rolling stock of the railroads can carry 21 times the freight that truckers could pile on their 3,500,000 conveyances.

It will hardly be taken as indicative of their relative might in the nation-wide tussle for tonnage, but to many observers it indicates the indispensability of each form of transport in its own field, and the importance of coördinating the service or equalizing the terms of competition.

Gasoline and Steam Perplexing Pieces in Transport Jig-Saw Puzzle



Upper—Keystone. Lower—Courtesy Fruehauf Trailer Company to The Christian Science Monitor

FREIGHT PAYS THE DIVIDENDS

Top—Snaking a Modern Freight Train Around the Horseshoe Curve on the Great Northern Railway. There Are 112 Cars Drawn by a Huge Oil-Burning Locomotive. The Arrow Points to the Caboose. Bottom—A Fleet of Up-to-the-Minute Motortrucks and Trailer Units That Needs No Track Other Than the Public Highway.

Canadian Budget Passed in House By Wide Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 12—The budget proposed by Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, was accepted by the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 107 to 72 after two drastic amendments from Liberal and Farmer parties were defeated by majorities of 56 and 158, respectively.

In the amendment moved by Mr. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of Defense in the King Government, the Bennett Administration was accused of increasing taxation at the expense of those least able to bear it, of failure to offer any solution to the present economic situation and of showing a general lack of "constructive policy in meeting the needs," and therefore "no longer possessed of the confidence of the country." The Farmer-Labor groups voted against this amendment.

The subamendment moved by Mr. W. T. Lucas, Farmer member for Camrose, Alta., largely embodied the platform of the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation, the new political body of the affiliated Farmer - Socialist - Labor organizations, calling for a national central bank, controlled inflation, legislative control of interest, profits and investment, nationalization of insurance systems and provision of employment and purchasing power by the direct use of national credit in the construction of public works, including housing. No member of the older parties registered his approval of this.

Governors to Attend Georgia Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—As one of the 13 original states of America, Georgia has extended an invitation to the governors of the other 12 to be vice-presidents of the honorary committee of the Georgia bicentennial, of which President Roosevelt is president, and all have accepted.

In their replies the governors made many interesting references to Georgia and her history, Gov. Eugene B. Talmadge said. It is the first occasion, so far as it is known, upon which the governors of the original states have been united in a body since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, according to Mr. Albert R. Rogers, director of the bicentennial celebration.

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Single from $2 Double from $3
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Can a tailor make you a suit in time for Easter?

A mixture suit, a dark blue, a cutaway, or one of the new oxford sacks?

Can he compete with our prices for fabrics, work and style of equal quality?

Is he ready to take back anything he makes for you at any time it is not satisfactory in fit or wear?

We are at your service for Spring outfitting.

We "make to fit," if not "to measure."

Correct color combinations.

Not many men have a natural gift for selecting ties, shirts and socks that harmonize with their clothes. For such the ensemble displays in our stores offer helpful suggestions. Or ask the salesman.

Certainly no man's Easter is complete without a touch of new haberdashery to brighten up his outfit.

FOR BUDGETEERS

$30 for suits that were $45 to $65.

$28 for overcoats (Spring weights included) that were $45 to $65.

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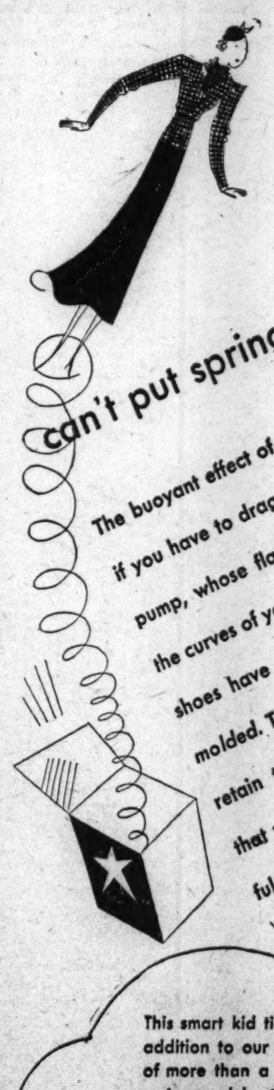


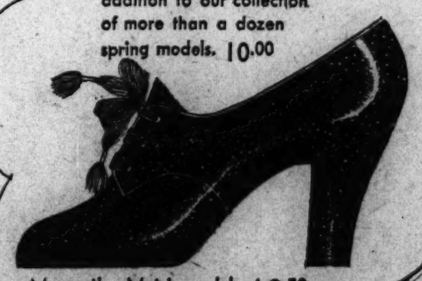
The WINGS on your hat

can't put spring in your step

The buoyant effect of your new clothes is lost if you have to drag around in the ordinary pump, whose flat insole forcibly flattens the curves of your foot. Our new Matrix shoes have special insoles that are molded. This means that your feet retain their natural contours—that your step has the graceful, effortless lift of spring.

Width AAAA to C, sizes to 10.

This smart kid tie is a recent addition to our collection of more than a dozen spring models. 10.00



Many other Matrix models at 8.50

BONWIT TELLER
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET
NEW YORK

WANAMAKER'S MIMI FASHIONS

ARRIVE IN TIME
to join the
EASTER PARADE!

MIMI fashions are exclusive with Wanamaker's. They mirror the important trends that make each season's fashions new and exciting. They're youthful, smart, wearable . . . and they're priced with a nice regard to limited incomes!

The MIMI *swagger ensemble* . . wool crepe coat . . the frock in imported silk prints. Navy-with-red . . navy-with-navy . . beige-with-brown . . black with gray . . black with green Sizes 12 to 20 . . . . . $29

The high-back MIMI *sailor,* in leghorn $3.95

The MIMI *dress coat* . . without fur . . with the new pleated sleeves . . in Forstmann's Smola mixture, gray or beige . . also black, navy or brown Smola. Sizes 12 to 20 $29

The MIMI *chechia,* in Porte Bonheur straw $4.85

The MIMI *Junior swagger suit* . . in a lovely new etamine-like woolen with plaid blouse! Beige with brown-and-yellow blouse, gray with navy-and-red blouse. Sizes 11 to 17 $16.50

The Flat crown MIMI *sailor,* in leghorn $3.95

The MIMI *"bow" hat* . . in Porte Bonheur straw . . black, brown, navy, the bow in white pique! $6.50

SECOND FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Quiet As Stocks Slip Off Once More

Leading Issues Down One to Two Points—Business News Encouraging

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Stocks quietly dragged lower today, in a colorless trading session.

Earlier losses of fractions to more than a point were somewhat extended in the late dealings with a number of leading issues off 1 to 2 points, including such issues as U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Case, Corn Products, Consolidated Gas, American Telephone, Union Pacific and U. S. Smelting & Refining.

The late tone was heavy. Turnover approximated 750,000 shares.

Reports from the steel industry were particularly gratifying, indicating that ingot production had jumped back close to the February peak level around 20 per cent of capacity.

Encouraging Business News

T. N. Girdler, head of Republic Steel, told stockholders at their annual meeting that with recent economies, and present prices, the company could show a profit at 35 per cent. Even 25 per cent, he explained, would meet all ordinary charges of manufacture, and result in a gain in cash account, but would not provide for charges for depreciation.

Freight car loadings reports for last week, thus far, indicate some slackening in the rate of improvement from the low levels of early March. New York Central's loadings fell to 76,507 cars from 79,510 in the previous week, but some carriers have reported small gains.

American Telephone's quarterly report was expected before the end of the week, and estimates of decreased earnings brought some selling into the stock. It was pointed out, however, that recent dividend cuts by some of the subsidiary companies will not be felt by the parent company until the second quarter.

Petroleum statistics were regarded favorably, the weekly report of motor fuel stocks showing a reduction of 664,000 barrels.

Retail trade is being watched closely, and Easter merchandise is said to be moving in large volume. The Federal Reserve Board reported the value of March department stores sales at 27 per cent less than a year previously, but Easter last year fell on March 27, contrasted with April 16 this year, so this month should make a much more favorable comparison with 1932.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market shifted about in a rather uncertain manner today with a number of the recently firm leaders inclined to shade their prices fractionally to a point or more.

Offerings of United States Government securities were not taken so easily as in the last week or so, and there were several declines of 1-32nd to around 11-32nds of a point in this group. Liberty Fourth 4¼s were subjected to some pressure. Government bond dealers were not so certain as yesterday that the Treasury would not call this issue.

Corporation loans generally failed to show any great enthusiasm over a substantial increase in steel production and more optimistic reports of trade throughout the country. While loans of Dodge Brothers, Duquesne Light, Kansas Gas, New York Central, Frisco and Western Union were steady, losses of around a point were recorded by some bonds of American & Foreign Power, Chile Copper, International Telephone, Loew's, Shell Union Oil and Missouri Pacific.

The rails, as a whole, were inclined to follow a narrow range while followers of this division attempted to interpret the reported plans of the Administration for a "new deal" in the transportation industry.

German bonds turned reactionary and lost some of their recoveries of the last two days. Reich 5½s and 7s were off a point or more. Some of the Japanese, Australians and Belgians were a trifle heavy. The Italians and Argentines steadied.

Dividends

Central Illinois Public Service Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the 6 per cent and 86 cumulative preferred stocks payable May 15 to stock of record April 22. This is one-third of the usual quarterly rate. Action had been deferred March 11 on the quarterly dividends on the preferred issues which were payable April 15. Previous to that time the stocks were on regular $6 annual basis.

Central Illinois Securities Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on accumulations on the $1.50 cumulative convertible preference stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20. A similar dividend was paid in the preceding quarter.

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 25.

P. W. Woolworth Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share, payable June 1 to stock of record April 24.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Sierra Pacific Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 12—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	April12	WeekAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .81¾	$ .78⅝	$ .75¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48¼	.50	.50⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.31¾	.31¼	.35½
Flour	4.25	4.15	4.55
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	13.50
Pork	17.00	16.00	16.50
Lard	.0505	.0495	.0490
Cotton, Mid up	.0665	.0655	.0625
Zinc	.0310	.0300	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pit	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05	.05¾
Tin	.2562	.2487	.1850
Rubber	.03¼	.02⅞	.0310
Sugar	.0420	.0420	.0390
Lead	.0312½	.02875/32	.03
Printcloths	.02⅝	.02½	.03¾

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76½, De Beers 4⅜ and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ½ and discount rates—short and three-month bills, ⅝@⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.12	Apr.11
5⅝	3	..	Adams Express	1900	4⅜	4¼	4¼		4⅛
54½	30	..	Adams Exp pf	10	43½	42½	43½		39
13⅝	8	..	Adams Millis	200	8¾	8¾	8¾		9
10½	5¾	..	Addressograph	300	6	5¾	6		6
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	1000	58⅞	58¼	58¾		60
15⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	14½	14	14		14⅜
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	900	1	⅞	⅞		⅞
89¼	70¾	6	Allied Chem	6200	83	81¾	82½		83¼
131⅛	116½	7	Allied Chem pf	300	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛		
9⅛	6	..	Allis Chalmers	400	9	8¾	8¾		9
25¾	18⅛	2	Amerada	1900	25	24¾	25		25⅛
13⅞	9	..	Am Bank Note	100	12¾	12¾	12¾		12¾
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1200	3⅜	3¼	3¼		3¼
16¾	9¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	240	16⅜	15	15		15
15⅛	9⅛	.60	Am Brake C&F	100	14½	14½	14½		14⅞
62¾	49⅛	4	Am Can	9600	60⅛	59½	60		60¾
9¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	8⅝	8⅝	8¾		9
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝		18
1¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1	1	1		
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1400	5⅛	4⅜	4⅝		5
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	9⅞	9	9		9
12	6¼	..	Am For Pow 6	100	7½	7¼	7¼		7¼
9⅜	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	5¾	5½	5½		5¾
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	5⅞	5½	5½		5⅝
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International	900	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞		7
10⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝		10⅛
28¼	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	400	27½	27⅜	27½		
5⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	200	5	4½	4½		5
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1000	5	4½	4½		5
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13¾	12½	12½		13⅞
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	10⅞	10¼	10¼		11
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	4700	7⅜	7⅛	7¼		7¼
91	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	50	84½	84½	84½		
10¾	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	8⅞	8⅝	8¾		9⅛
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	14½	14½	14½		
18⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3700	18¼	17½	17⅝		18¼
47	21	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	46½	46½	46½		47
34¾	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	33½	33	33		33¾
8⅜	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	7¾	7¼	7⅜		8
35¼	30	2½	Am Stores	600	33⅞	32¾	32¾		34⅛
40¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1300	40	39¼	39½		39¾
96¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	96⅛	95	95		
109⅜	89¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	15400	92⅞	91½	91¾		93¼
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	10	11¾	11¾	11¾		12
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	13½	12¾	12¾		13¾
58	35	.60	Am Wat ipf	200	41	41	41		40
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	5½	5½	5½		5⅝
31½	23⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	700	29½	28¼	28¼		30⅛
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		4
28½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	29½	29½	29½		
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	7⅞	7¾	7¾		8⅛
14½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	14½	14½	14½		14⅝
2⅞	1⅞	..	Armour Ill A	1000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		2⅛
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼		1⅛
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1000	13¾	13	13		13½
1¼	⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1		
5⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜		5⅞
31½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1st pf	200	31½	31½	31½		29¼
26	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	26	26	26		24
47⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	7900	42	40⅜	41¼		42½
68	50	5	Atchison pf	200	56	55	55		56
26½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1000	19¾	19½	19½		20¼
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛		16½
13¾	8	..	Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11		11
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1700	37	35⅛	35⅛		36½
8	5¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	5500	7¼	7	7		7¼
			—B—						
6¼	3⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	3200	4⅜	3½	3⅞		5¼
15⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	170	12½	10¼	10¼		13½
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	500	9⅞	9½	9½		10
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	11	11	11		
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	23	23	23		24
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	1500	4	3⅞	4		4
12¼	7	..	Beatrice Cream	600	12¼	12	12		12½
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	9⅜	8⅞	9½		9½
14⅜	9	..	Best & Co	2700	14⅜	13⅝	14¼		14
18	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4600	17	16¼	16½		17¼
39¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1700	37¼	35¼	35¾		38½
8	5⅛	..	Bigelow-Sanford	150	7⅞	7	7		7⅝
8	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	6⅜	6½	6½		6⅜
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	14	14	14		14
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1400	23	22⅜	22⅞		23¼
5⅛	3½	..	Borg Warner	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝		5
5⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	700	3¾	3⅜	3¾		4
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	12400	30¼	29	29½		29⅝
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn H T pf	500	78¾	77⅞	78		77⅞
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	4½	4	4		
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	66½	66	66		67½
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	4⅝	4¼	4⅜		4⅜
4⅛	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3⅞	3½	3⅝		3¾
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		1
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		1¼
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅝
9⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1900	9¾	9⅜	9⅜		9¾
1⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	400	1	1	1		1
2	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	1½	1½	1½		
15	8½	..	Byers	1300	13	12¾	12¾		13⅜
			—C—						
13¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	900	13	12½	12¾		13
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	11	11	11		11¼
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝		8¾
52½	30½	..	Case Threshg	15000	48⅜	46¾	47⅞		48¾
9⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3000	9⅜	9	9¼		9½
9	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	1000	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞		7¼
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	900	22⅞	22½	22½		23¼
12	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3500	11⅛	10⅜	10½		11⅛
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	17	17	17		17½
30½	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	2200	28⅛	27½	28		27⅞
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4	4	4		4
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		1
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	2¼	1⅞	2¼		1⅞
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	700	3½	2⅝	2⅞		3⅛
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5	5	5		5
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		2¾
5⅝	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3	2⅞	2⅞		3
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	3½	3	3		3
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4½	4½	4½		4¼
4	2	1	Childs Company	300	3	3	3		
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	7500	11⅞	11¼	11⅜		11⅞
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	12	11⅞	11⅞		12⅛
90½	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	90	90	90		
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	500	9½	9⅜	9½		9½
81	49	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	51½	51½	51½		51½
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	3200	12	11¼	11⅜		11⅞
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	600	62⅛	60	60		62
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	8⅜	8	8		8⅜
35⅜	23½	2	Columbian Carb	900	32	31	31¾		32½
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		5¾
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Ch 7% pf	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞		18⅞
76½	70	6½	Comm Credipf	30	70	70	70		
20⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	18½	18½	18½		18⅝
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	23	22½	23		23½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	95	95	95		
14⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	4500	14⅜	13⅛	13⅞		14¼
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1200	1½	1⅛	1½		1½
50	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	25⅜	25	25⅜		26
3	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	3	3	3		
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	8	7¾	7¾		8⅜
63¼	40	4	Consoli Gas	8900	45¼	43¼	43⅞		44⅜
90	88	5	Consol Gas pf	500	89¾	88½	88¾		90
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	1500	6	5¾	5⅞		6
¾	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
2	1⅛	..	Container A	700	2½	2⅜	2⅜		2
1	¼	..	Container B	1200	1¼	1	1		1
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	⅝	⅝	⅝		⅝
41⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	39½	39½	39½		
46⅝	35¼	2	Cont Can	1100	46	45	45½		45¼
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4	4	4		
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	14	13½	13½		14⅛
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1¼	1¼	1¼		1⅜
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2700	6¾	6½	6⅝		6¼
59½	45⅝	3	Corn Products	2200	58	57¼	57½		58⅞
28½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	500	27½	27¼	27½		27¾
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	21	20½	20½		21⅜
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Corks pf	100	27	27	27		
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	11¾	11¼	11¾		13
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	19⅞	19	19		20¾
2¾	1½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		1¾
5¾	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	2200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛		5½
41	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	41	38	38		
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	26½	26¼	26¾		26¾
11⅜	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	9½	9½	9½		9¾
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	34½	34½	34½		34¾
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝		1¾
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2½	2½	2½		2¾
80	74	7	Cushman 7%	40	79	79	79		79
			—D—						
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	9½	9½	9½		9⅛
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2100	50⅝	49	49½		50⅛
27⅜	17¼	4	Del Lack & W	2200	21	20¼	20⅜		21
71⅛	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	51½	51½	51½		53¾
15⅜	12	1¶	Dome Mines	1400	14¼	13⅝	14¼		13⅜
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	100	12¼	12¼	12¼		12⅝
3¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼		2¼
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8900	39⅜	38½	38⅞		39½
106	98½	6	du Pont deb	300	98½	98	98½		99¾
			—E—						
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	53	52½	52⅞		53¼
6	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4½	4½	4½		4½
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	13	12¾	13		13
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	1000	2¼	2	2½		2
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		1¼
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	4¼	3⅞	4		4
27	21	.2	Elec Sto Battery	100	25	25	25		25
32½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	32¼	32¼	32¼		32¼
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	5	4⅝	5		5
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	21⅝	21	21		20¼
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞		5½
			—F—						
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	6¼	6¼	6¼		6½
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		2
12½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	700	12½	12⅜	12⅜		11½
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	13½	13⅜	13½		14¼
14⅜	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	100	10½	10½	10½		10¾
63⅜	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	49	49	49		49½
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	48¼	47½	47¾		47¼
10½	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	8	8	8		8¼
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	18⅛	18⅜		18
4	2	..	Foundation	100	3	3	3		
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	200	1	1	1		1⅛
26⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	600	22½	22¼	22¼		23
			—G—						
55	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	55	55	55		54¾
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞		19¼
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	200	7	7	7		7
16	13	2	Gen Baking	100	15	15	15		15
3½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼		3
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	160	9	7¾	7¾		8⅜
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	10000	14¼	13¾	14		14¼
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11½	11⅜	11⅜		11½
28¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	5300	26	25	25⅞		25⅞
1½	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	⅞	¾	⅞		⅝
47⅜	35½	3	Gen Mills	2000	47½	46½	47		46¾
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	22500	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜		13¾
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	69¼	68⅝	68⅝		69¾
3¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3	3	3		3
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½		2½
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	19¼	19	19¼		19¼
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	½	½	½		½
20¼	11⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2500	13½	13¾	13¾		13
3⅛	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
6¼	3¾	..	Glidden	600	5½	5	5		5½
6¼	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	5¾	5	5⅜		6½
18⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	15⅝	15	15⅛		15¾
8⅝	3	..	Goodrich	600	5⅛	5	5⅛		5¼
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	6300	17¼	16½	16¾		17
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1 pf	300	39½	39¾	39¾		40
13⅜	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9	9	9		9
2½	1	..	Graham-Paige	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼		4½
8¼	3⅝	..	Grand Union	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼		4⅜
21⅞	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	20⅜	20	20½		20
11⅜	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	400	7¾	7½	7½		8
7	5⅞	..	Great Nor Ore	600	6	6	6		6¼
14½	7	..	Great West Sug	1500	14½	13⅞	13⅞		14
100	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	350	100	97	98		95½
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	⅞	¾	¾		⅞
2½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝		1¾
15	5	..	Guan Sug pf	20	15	15	15		
14¼	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	500	14	13	13		14½
			—H—						
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		2
14½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	400	13½	12⅝	13⅛		13⅛
18	15	..	Hamilton W pf	40	15	15	15		
20¾	15	1½	Hercules Powder	100	16½	16⅛	16⅛		18½
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	500	5¼	5⅞	5⅛		5¼
3½	2¼	..	Hollander	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
197	143	9†	Homestake Min	100	185	185	185		185
2½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
15⅜	8¼	..	Houston Oil	200	13	12½	12⅝		13½
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		3⅛
11⅜	5½	.40	Howe Sound	1000	10⅝	10½	10⅝		11⅛
8½	3	..	Hudson Motor	500	4	3⅞	4		4
			—I—						
15½	8½	..	Ill Central	1700	11⅞	11¼	11¼		11⅝
38⅜	24	2	Indus Rayon	300	30	30	30		31½
31½	19½	2½	Ingersoll-Rand	1700	29½	28½	28½		30
19⅜	12	..	Inland Steel	300	17½	17½	17½		19
3⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		3
7½	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	2700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝		6½
3½	2½	..	Interlake Iron	300	2½	2½	2½		2⅝
97½	75¾	.6	Int Business M	500	94½	94	94		94
4½	2⅜	.20	Int Carriers	800	3¾	3½	3⅝		3⅝
9⅝	6½	..	Int Cement	700	9½	9¼	9½		9¾
¾	½	..	Int Combustion	300	¾	¾	¾		¾
6	1½	..

Financial: News and Comment

Gold Production Of U. S. Smelting Breaks Record

Output of 1932 Exceeds Previous Year by 11 Per Cent

The gold production of U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Company in 1932 exceeded the best previous record of the company at 350,678 ounces, an increase of 11 per cent over the 314,755 ounces of the previous year. Output of silver was slightly below that of 1931, or 23,924,897 ounces against 224,590,647, a decline of 2.7 per cent. Output of lead showed a small increase and that of zinc a decrease of 8,520,000 pounds.

As the annual reports of the company do not include figures of metal production, the table below showing for a series of years the company's output of various metals will be of interest:

	1932	1931	1930	1929
Gold (oz.)	350,678	314,755	322,968	366,197
Silver (oz.)	23,924,897	24,590,647	25,959,176	25,566,746
Lead (lbs.)	79,990,691	77,600,586	111,094,499	120,436,742
Zinc (lbs.)	39,125,002	47,645,093	63,318,045	59,284,231
Copper (lbs.)	1,061,481	1,385,463	5,972,550	5,116,652
Coal (tons)	439,711	546,188	710,960	960,040

The above figures do not include bullion treated on a toll basis, i. e., where the bullion is received for refining only and the metals are returned to the owners. In addition to the main metals the company also produces as by-products: Iron pyrites, arsenic, cadmium, bismuth and other products of lesser importance.

Public Feeling Continues Good In New England

Noting a continuous improvement in public sentiment since the bank holiday, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston in its current New England Business cites the effective handling of the banking situation, the passing of the Economy Bill and the vigorous leadership of President Roosevelt as the outstanding factors underlying this improvement.

The bank reports that business conditions in New England changed only slightly in February, the increase in production and distribution during that month being less than the usual January to February increase.

Massachusetts manufacturing establishments, however, apparently increased operations relatively more than New England as a whole, as shown by improved employment and earnings.

Productive activity as a whole for New England declined slightly during February, the unusual increase in operations of the leather and metals industries not offsetting the less than seasonal gain in the textile and other industries.

In Massachusetts employment and average weekly earnings increased in manufacturing establishments, and more than counteracted the decline in cotton goods and other manufacturing plants. Distribution in New England failed to increase as much as normally expected for February and wholesale and retail commodity prices continued to move downward during the month.

Sharp Uptrend In General Motors Sales

RETAIL sales of General Motors cars are currently continuing the sharp upturn which got under way in the latter part of March following the end of the banking holiday.

Preliminary reports from the field indicate that retail deliveries so far in April are comparing favorably with the like period last year. This further extension of the current sales recovery has additional importance when it is recalled that sales in April, 1932, showed a more than seasonal increase after a total absence of the usual seasonal expansion during the first quarter.

Domestic retail deliveries in April, 1932, were 81,573 cars and trucks, an increase of 67 per cent over March, 1932.

Output of Steel Ingot Rises To 19.5 P.C. Capacity

In the sharpest gain that has occurred in any week this year, steel ingot production for the country as a whole has risen to 19½ per cent of capacity from 16¼ per cent a week ago. This brings steel output nearly up to the February average of 20.41 per cent, from which there was a drop to 15.08 per cent in March, brought about largely by the nation-wide closing of banks.

While the marked increase in steel output is largely the result of an upturn in automobile manufacturing schedules, particularly by Chevrolet and Ford, there has also been improvement in other lines, notably tin plate for can manufacture. Orders for sheets have contributed in some measure to the betterment. Miscellaneous business has gained, especially in bars and sheets, which are the two steel products of widest usage, their combined total normally representing about 30 per cent or more of all finished steel production.

The Chicago district has shown the greatest advance, from 13 per cent in the early part of last week to 19 per cent this week, aided by fairly large orders for sheets and bars and a recent release of a small tonnage of rails. The Erie Railroad order for 24,549 tons of rails for delivery in monthly installments from now until July will bring about an increase in Pittsburgh district steel output within the next two weeks, the Carnegie rail mill, which has been idle, having obtained about two-thirds of the tonnage.

Air Lines Travel In New England Heavy

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Commercial air lines in New England flew 3,786,709 passenger miles last year.

A Commerce Department survey shows that the largest number of passengers, 20,475, was carried between New York and Boston by the American Airways.

The Commuters Air Service in four and a half months flew 207 passengers between Hartford and Springfield, Between Springfield and Boston 575 persons were carried by the Inter-City Air Lines, and the Maine Air Transport Company carried 5050 persons between Rockland and Stonington, Maine.

New Wool Clip Trading Holds Chief Interest

R. F. C. to Protect Loans by Requirements—Two-Thirds of Sheep Affected

The marketing of the new domestic wool clip holds chief interest at the moment, in all branches of the wool industry.

That the movement of this year's clip, especially that part of the clip west of the Mississippi River, where heavy advances have been made to the woolgrowers by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, would involve unusual problems has long been apparent to the wool merchants.

These problems are now strongly to the fore with the wool commencing to come off the sheep's back with increasing rapidity.

It is only natural that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should require the woolgrowers to dispose of their wools in such manner as to protect the loans which have been made on sheep by this government agency. It is estimated that at least two-thirds and possibly more of the so-called "territory" sheep are now under mortgage to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and so the wool from these sheep is amenable to whatever regulations the government agency may see fit to lay down with reference to its sale.

Final Sale Plans

Final approval for any outright sale or consignment, it is understood, will be necessary from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Finally, it is understood that the government agency wishes to have this wool sold "prior to shearing" next year.

In view of the large quantity of wool involved under these loans, the question of allotting these wools on a consignment basis to the various houses in trade which have been accustomed to handle such wools, has been under discussion. Whether an equitable basis for making such consignments can be reached and these wools then can be marketed in competition with so-called "free wools" is a problem to be determined.

During the last week, there has not been a heavy movement of the new wools in the West, although some sales have been effected in the states which shear earliest.

Buying has commenced in New Mexico, with the purchase of two clips aggregating better than 100,000 pounds, which were taken at clean costs, landed basis, Boston.

In Ohio and Michigan, 12 cents has been paid, f. o. b. cars for medium wools and around 10 cents has been bid for the better fine wool clips. As yet, not much wool has been sold in this section.

Men's Wear Active

In the piece-goods market there has been some interest reported in men's wear lines on a moderate scale, with consequent demand for fine yarns and tops at prices which continue steady throughout the list. Women's wear lines are less active than they were. Knit goods manufacturers are finding only a moderate business at the moment.

The foreign markets are all reported steady to firm. Bradford and the continental markets are steady on the basis of the closing rates at London. In Australia this week sales have been held at Melbourne and Geelong, with firm prices prevailing. England and Japan have been the heavy buyers. Only a few hundred bales were taken for the United States. New Zealand and the River Plate markets are steady.

Half-blood combing wools have been rather neglected, territory wools being quoted at 40@43 cents, clean basis. Three-eighths and quarter combings are in restricted supply.

There has been a little better interest in scoured wools this week. A fairly sizable sale of gray B wools of fair description is reported to have been made at 27 cents. While B supers of fair description have been sold at about 37 cents and tinged wools at 33@34 cents. Noils and good wastes are fairly steady.

Demand for carpet wools continues sluggish and prices are hardly changed. Mohair is still dull. Shearing continues in the Southwest but little of the Texas clip has yet been moved.

Gold Return Continues

On April 10 there was returned to Federal Reserve Bank of Boston $1,270,000 in gold certificates and $73,858.50 in gold coin. Since March 6 there has been returned to the bank a total of $51,593,944, made up of $40,592,000 gold certificates, $10,971,489 gold coin and $30,055 gold bullion.

Growing Governmental Debt Viewed With Grave Concern

Income Taxes Today Merely Cover Interest—Use of Extraordinary Budget May Mean Big Increase in Borrowings—Dollar Debasement Seen

By HAROLD M. FLEMING
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—While the financial district views with more or less equanimity the occasional introduction into the congressional hopper of new bills proposing to cut the gold equivalent of the dollar, it is inclined to take a less complacent view of the possible effects upon the dollar of the huge government debt, and of the frank adoption of an "extraordinary budget."

The Street is enthusiastic in praising the President's achivements in balancing the "ordinary" budget, and it is willing to recognize the need for the really huge burdens being placed upon the back of the Treasury for various kinds of relief. Indeed, traders are even calculating how to profit from these appropriations. But the wonder grows as to what effect these are going to have upon the value of the dollar.

Since the summer of 1930, or in a little more than two and a half years, the public debt of the United States has increased from about $16,000,000,000 to over $21,000,000,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000,000 every six months. The increase, moreover, has been at an accelerating rate. This is the first cause for concern in Wall Street.

Taxes Only Pay Interest

The present government debt of about $21,000,000,000 compares with an all-time peak in August, 1919, of slightly over $26,000,000,000. But the purchasing power of money in 1919, in terms of wholesale commodity prices, was over twice what it is today. Moreover, at that time the taxable incomes and the dollar volume of goods subject to excise taxes were greatly in excess of what they are today, or of what they are likely to be in the next few years. In 1920 income tax payments were about four times the interest on the public debt. Even as recently as the fiscal year 1929-1930 income taxes covered the interest on the public debt about four times. But at present every dollar paid in income taxes goes merely to cover interest on the public debt. It is probably a conservative estimate to say that the actual burden of the Government debt is now at least 50 per cent higher than it was in 1919.

A further cause of concern is the size of the so-called floating or short-term debt. Between now and next Christmas the Treasury will have to borrow enough money to meet over $2,500,000,000 of certificates and over $800,000,000 of bills which will be coming due at short intervals. Thereafter for the next five years and a half maturities come due at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 every six months, and at the end of that time $6,250,000,000 of Liberty bonds must be paid.

Extraordinary Budget

A large short-term debt under favorable circumstances is safe and has obvious advantages. It enabled the Treasury during the past year to take close advantage of the extraordinary low interest rates for short-term money. But its virtue is also its weakness, for it creates the risk that in a money pinch the Treasury may have to pay very high rates indeed. To cite a mild example, although the Treasury paid as low as the equivalent of one-eleventh of 1 per cent interest on its short-term bills around Christmas time, it had to pay 4.25 per cent during the banking holiday. The temptation in a period of high interest rates is for the Treasury to use the Reserve banks to ease the short-term money market, at the cost of Reserve bank solvency.

But chief concern is felt, not so much over the present size of the government debt, as over the prospects for its rapid increase in the near future. This is expected to result from the use of the "extraordinary budget." By this arrangement expenditures are divided into "ordinary" and "extraordinary," and the budget is balanced by raising sufficient funds only to meet the "ordinary" expenses.

The justification of the extraordinary budget is simply that the expenses included therein result from unusual circumstances. Among such outlays are those for direct relief, and those that take the form of loans, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advances, which the Government expects to receive back in time.

See Big Rise in Debt

All these extraordinary expenses, however, constitute an added burden upon the Government's credit.

Very large increases are probable during the present year. Although the ordinary budget for next year has been balanced on paper, an increase of over $3,000,000,000 in the government debt is in process of authorization and more such authorizations are expected to follow. Those already passed or now in the legislative mill include $200,000,000 of relief loans to states, $300,000,000 of direct grants to states for relief, $200,000,000 for federal reforestation, about $500,000,000 of miscellaneous R. F. C. and Treasury advances in the farm mortgage bill, and $2,000,000,000 of government bonds to be exchanged with holders of farm mortgages. Among those further expected are government bonds to be exchanged with holders of urban mortgages, further loans to railroads, and extensive R. F. C. subscriptions to bank stocks.

It is said that some authorities at Washington are estimating the safe level to which the federal debt can be raised at $30,000,000,000.

May Debase Dollar

Such borrowing is safe only on the assumption that business will recover shortly to the point where the country can begin to cut down this debt, either by paying a surplus of taxes or by repayment of loans to the Government's numerous lending agencies. But it will be a long time before either of these can occur. To those who question whether the Government will get its loans back, attention is called to the record of the War Finance Corporation, which wound up its books with a profit of some $60,000,000. But the government sponsored loans since 1930 to railroads, banks, insurance and mortgage companies, states, construction companies and farmers have far exceeded the loans of the post-war era.

In spite of the vigorous action of the President in cutting expenditures to fit the ordinary budget, the "extraordinary budget" additions to the already heavy public debt may eventually weigh so heavily as to result in the debasement of the dollar. To support its credit, and save itself from having to pay undesirably high interest rates, the Treasury may have to lean on the Reserve banks, selling its securities to them when the public cannot or will not buy. The Reserve banks, overloaded with government paper and with their own credit greatly extended, would have to postpone, perhaps forever, resumption of gold payments at the "present standard of weight and fineness."

Credit to Brazil May Result From Niemeyer Visit

Belief Long-Term Loan by Rothschilds Is Under Discussion

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12 (By U. P.)—The unexpected halt at Rio de Janeiro of Sir Otto Niemeyer, British financial expert, while en route to London from Buenos Aires, aroused belief here that his visit might be connected with reports of a long-term credit to be granted the Brazilian Government by Rothschilds when the present £6,500,000 short-term credit is paid up at the end of June.

The balance unpaid now is approximately £1,000,000, and it has been reported that arrangements might be made for extension of this loan or for further financing. It was reported that exchange concessions might be granted in return for extension of the loan or new credit.

Approximately £400,000 monthly would be released for exchange purposes by July 1 if normal payments on the British credit was followed.

Niemeyer's visit also was said to be partly for the purpose of studying suggestions of a conversion or nationalization scheme, by which Brazil would endeavor to meet part of her foreign debt service by payment in milreis instead of dollars, pounds or francs. Bankers' reception of this project has been cool, however, and it is believed unlikely that any such proposal would receive Niemeyer's indorsement.

Brazil's immediate financial problem continues to involve foreign exchange. Some North American firms were reported discontented over the situation because of a belief that the British are getting a larger share of the financing. It is understood that this situation has changed within recent weeks and that North American firms within the past three weeks have extended $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 credit, thereby easing the tension.

Electric Power Output for Week Moderately Lower

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended April 8, although moderately lower than that of the previous week, showed the smallest percentage decline from last year for any recent period. Consumption ran 4.5 per cent below the 1932 week, while in the previous week the loss was 5.3 per cent.

Last week's output was 1,399,367,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,402,142,000 in the previous week and 1,465,076,000 in the 1932 period.

Most of the major geographic regions recorded smaller declines from last year than shown a week ago. The Atlantic seaboard was off 2.7 per cent against 4.6, central industrial 5.7 compared with 8.1; New England 3.8 against 7.2, and Pacific coast 6.8 compared with 5.7.

Union Oil Company of California

Union Oil Company of California reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of approximately $1,100,000 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc. This compares with net income of $950,000, equal to 22 cents a share on the 4,386,070 shares of $25 par in the first quarter of 1932.

Large Inquiries For Structural Steel

New York, April 12

SEVERAL large inquiries for structural steel have come out. One involved 12,000 tons for two bridges to connect Grand Island with Buffalo and Niagara Falls. A Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $2,800,000 has been approved for this work.

About 6500 tons are involved in a courthouse and custom house at St. Louis. A post office at Nashville calls for 2800 tons, and another at San Diego, Calif., for 700 tons.

Inland Steel Company, Chicago, received a contract for 1600 tons of piling for a dam at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Printer Only One To Benefit From $65,500,000 Scrip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 12—Stored away in bank vaults here are crisp new bills with a total face value of $65,500,000, but they aren't worth the paper they were printed upon—let alone the cost of printing them!

The bills are scrip that was printed hurriedly by the Clearing House Association when it appeared recently that a substitute for money would be needed during the banking emergency. The Federal Government decided otherwise, however, and so the scrip was stored away.

Now the clearing house officials are puzzled about how to dispose of so much money, but they intimate that it will probably be carefully, and systematically, burned.

Apparently the only one to profit from the project was the printer. Even he cannot be paid in the scrip that he made, so the banks have had to give him $75,000 in real money. All local supplies of expensive banknote paper were consumed for the printing of the scrip.

Sharp Advance In Sugar Stock On New York Market

Some Issues Double in Value—Futures Well Over Recent Lows

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The long depressed shares of the sugar companies have leaped forward in the stock exchange of late, some doubling in value.

Raw sugar futures in the New York sugar exchange currently show an appreciation over the low levels of January and early February of nearly 70 per cent. Prices have risen from around .65 of one cent a pound, before payment of the 2-cent duty, to above 1.10 cents.

Unique among the world's basic commodities, sugar stands out in bold relief by the fact that world consumption during the last crop year exceeded the production by 280,000 tons.

Many factors have contributed to this phenomenon, authorities contend, among which are tariff regulations, the Chadbourne plan for restricted output, and a normal increase in world demand.

Wall Street quarters in touch with Cuban conditions have recently learned that the "segregation plan" which that country—world's leading sugar producer—inaugurated last year, will be extended in the current year. Under this program, which is a device to obtain a higher price, the Cuban Government will segregate or hold off the market 600,000 tons of sugar which were originally part of the American quota.

Another important influence which is considered fundamental is the possibility, under discussion in Washington, of a tariff change favorable to Cuba. The present duty on Cuban sugar entering the United States is 2 cents a pound. An allotment schedule for Cuban shipments, combined with tariff concessions, would maintain and enhance domestic values, it is believed.

A Window in Wall Street

Starting at the Wrong End

WHY the motion picture industry has been chosen for a House investigation is the subject of speculation. Laxity in the four years up till 1930 will undoubtedly be uncovered. But many other industries were similarly lax. The point of attack for any such investigation is the financing, not the industrial, end, and this was done in the main through a well-known investment company attached to a commercial bank. Perhaps Representative Sirovich hopes that the investigators will reach the source of the real abuses working backward. The trouble is that in so doing the committee will probably expose a lot of abuses en route which are no longer operative. All investigations of this sort should attack problems with the view of discovering remedies. Will the investigators ever reach the problems, let alone the remedies, by their approach?

* * *

Bank Stocks

Prospect of some kind of guaranty of bank deposits has given a boost to quotations for bank stocks. Aggregate market value of the 16 leading issues ended last week with an advance of 5.8 per cent from the new low for 1933, established on April 5. Consequently holders gained paper profits of $61,704,000. With the guaranty system in vogue, the danger of stock assessments, which overhangs so many bank stockholders these days, would be removed. It would make the ownership of bank stock more comfortable as well as more profitable.

* * *

Thrilling

Depositors of the closed Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, New York, are happy in the knowledge that they will be paid in full. Assets and claims, says Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, are ample for the purpose. Note the claims. At first bankers here thought these meant that the Government intended to make up the difference between assets and liabilities. That would have been robbing Peter, the taxpayer, to pay Paul, the depositor. The claims in the Secretary's view, however, are the contributions which the bank members of the New York Clearing House Association will have to pay. It has been shown that the Clearing House, in an effort to stave off a collapse, twice promised to stand by the Harriman. That amounted to a guaranty, says Mr. Woodin, in effect. He takes it for granted that the Clearing House, members of which have been disputing their responsibility, will make good its pledge. One depositor described the government action as "thrilling." "It's not because I'll get my money back, I assure you," said he. "But here's a case where the Government has shown it will not brook any casuistry about responsibility. You cannot compose a moral obligation as some were trying to do."

* * *

A Dwindling Influence

Some time ago the remark was made in this column that the decision to rely on currency instead of clearing house scrip for emergency purposes was a blow at the influence of the clearing house system. The decision in the Harriman case will come as another blow. In New York the association controls about a sixth of all the bank deposits in the country. It prided itself on its code. One of the rules, unwritten but none the less obligatory, provided for mutual protection of its members. Many bankers took for granted the extension of such protection to the Harriman. Then, when the bank failed to receive a license, the subject became an issue, one that divided the members of the clearing house. It is now a house divided against itself.

H. B. H.

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Toronto Stages Great Comeback

Topples New York Ranger Hopes of Three Straight by 3-to-2 Victory

Stanley Cup Final Series

	Won	Lost	Gls For	Gls Agst
N. Y. Rangers	3	1	10	5
Toronto	1	3	5	10

(Best three out of five games)

Result April 11

Toronto 3, Rangers 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 12—Staging another of their great back-to-the-wall performances, the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the New York Rangers, 3 to 2, here last night in the third game of the Stanley Cup series and thereby retained their hopes of winning the world title for the second year in succession. The locals were much stronger physically than in the two previous games against the challengers, which were lost 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, but they had to come from behind to prolong the series.

Rangers scored within three minutes of the start of the game when Cecil Dillon broke away to score his eighth goal of the playoffs and set a new record for goals in playoffs since the league was divided into two sections. The first period was fairly even with both goalies having narrow escapes, but from the start of the second one, the Leafs were the better team. The defensemen, led by Horner, used their bodies on their opponents and slowed down the Rangers considerably while the forwards checked back closely all the way. Ken Doraty, the little right winger who was brought back from Syracuse late in the season and who scored the goal that eliminated Boston, tied the score with the only counter of the second period.

Three goals were scored within three minutes early in the third period. Doraty scored for Toronto and then Keeling for Rangers, but 47 seconds after this goal Horner registered for the locals and they held their lead until the end.

The game was a heavy-checking affair and the locals stood up under the heavy battering better than the visitors. All five goals were scored with the Rangers short handed, their two being on breakaways from four and five-man attacks. The fourth game will be played Thursday and the fifth, if necessary, on Saturday. The summary:

Toronto		New York Rangers
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	lw	W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson
Thoms, Primeau, Blair	c	Boucher, Murdoch, Somers
Conacher, Bailey, Doraty, Sands	rw	lw, F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling
Day, Horner, ld	rd	Seibert, Heller
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld	Johnson, Brennan
Chabot	g	Aitzenhead

Score—Toronto 3, Rangers 2. Goals—Doraty 2, Horner for Toronto; Dillon, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Primeau, Clancy, Cotton and Sands for Toronto; Somers for Rangers. Officials—J. A. O Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Extra-Game Battles In Codeball Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—In the second round of play in the first annual codeball-in-the-court championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, two extra-game battles were seen. C. F. Oswald was forced to extra points in the first game with A. F. Bilski, the latter winning the effort, 18—16. Oswald, however, steadied to win the next two games, 15—8, 15—6.

In the other extra-game match, Sylvester Bilski defeated C. C. Glancy, 15—10, 5—15, 15—10. One of the favorites for the title, G. H. Webster, won a match, 15—8, 15—14, from L. P. Teuscher.

James F. Biggy, Central A. A. U. champion, postponed his second-round match with C. A. Deeghan until today. The summary:

G. H. Webster defeated L. P. Teuscher, 15—8, 15—14.

D. H. Sweet won from G. L. Wurst by default.

Sylvester Bilski defeated C. C. Clancy, 15—10, 5—15, 15—10.

C. O. View defeated A. R. Marcoux, 15—9, 15—5.

C. F. Oswald defeated A. F. Bilski, 16—18, 15—8, 15—6.

P. O. Bach defeated H. H. Hecht, 15—7, 15—9.

May Play at Wimbledon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's and South America's champion tennis player may be seen on the courts at Wimbledon, Eng., this year. This is Señorita Ana Lizana, or, as she is known affectionately on all South American courts, La Ratita. She earned the name by the darting way she flashes across the court. Every tennis fan in Chile is taking an active part in helping the fund to finance Señorita Lizana's trip. It is being raised by the Chilean Lawn Tennis Federation, and President Alessandri was one of the first subscribers.

Texas League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dallas	1	0	1.000
Fort Worth	1	0	1.000
San Antonio	1	0	1.000
Houston	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma City	0	1	.000
Tulsa	0	1	.000
Beaumont	0	1	.000
Galveston	0	1	.000

Results April 11

Dallas 9, Oklahoma City 1.
Fort Worth 12, Tulsa 7.
San Antonio 17, Beaumont 5.
Houston 5, Galveston 1.

Harvard Joins Two Leagues

The Harvard Athletic Association announced today that Harvard had joined the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. This is a new departure for the Crimson as for many years it has confined its activities to scheduling contests with individual colleges and not with leagues. The H. A. A. announced that entering the wrestling association involves only taking part in the association's championships.

Lewald Resigns Sports Post

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—Theodore Lewald, chairman of the German Sports Federation and one-quarter Jew, today resigned as a result of the Hitler Government's anti-Semitic campaign. He also is chairman of the German Olympic Committee, charged with plans for the international sports meet in Berlin in 1936, and retains that post, for the present.

College Baseball Results

Armour Tech 7, Chicago 0.
DeKalb Teachers 12, Joliet 1.
Manhattan 13, Vermont 3.
Missouri 10, Kansas State 3.
Miss. S. C. 9, Louisiana State 2.
N. C. State 7, Washington & Lee 4.
Western S. T. 5, Iowa 3.

Boston Braves Sign Pair

The Boston Braves football team of the National Profesional Football League has signed Lawrence S. Ely of the University of Nebraska and Louis Weller, former star at Haskell Institute. Ely is a center while Weller plays quarterback.

World Champion Yankees Out To Retain American League Flag

New York Expects Closest Opposition From Washington Senators—Wholesale Trading Has Added Interest to Junior Circuit Race

Wholesale trading during the winter months has added considerable interest to the 1933 American League baseball race. Thirteen regulars, seven of them pitchers, changed uniforms in the off-season, a move which has made the circuit much better balanced than it has been for a number of years.

There seems to be no good reason why the New York Yankees will not repeat their victory of 1932. The club, with possibly one exception, will start the same team against the Boston Red Sox tomorrow in Yankee Stadium, that crushed the Cubs four straight in the World Series last fall. Babe Ruth is not quite himself, but he will start in right field. The only problem facing Manager Joe McCarthy is at shortstop, where Bill Werber, a rookie from Buffalo, is battling Lyn Lary and Frank Crosetti for a starting assignment. The club actually has so many good pitchers that McCarthy is at a loss as to what to do with them all.

With better pitching and added punch in the outfield, the Washington Senators should give the Yankees a battle for the flag. Joe Cronin, a hustling young shortstop, has taken over the managerial reins formerly held by Walter Johnson. Cronin promises plenty of fight from his well-balanced club, with a good chance to dislodge the Yanks from their high perch at the top of the ladder.

During the winter months the Senators strengthened their pitching staff by the addition of Earl Whitehill and Walter Stewart, two of the smartest left-handers in the junior circuit. Goose Goslin adds punch to the outfield, while Luke Sewell has stepped in as first-string catcher. Jack Russell, formerly with Cleveland and Boston, has also been added to the staff of boxmen. Cliff Bolton from Chattanooga is a hard-hitting young catcher.

Despite the loss of three of his stars who were traded to the White Sox, Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics should be fully as strong this season as they were last. The club is younger and faster, with three new outfielders and a third baseman added to the lineup. Cramer, Coleman and Finney replace Simmons, Haas and Miller in the field, while Frank Higgins, recalled for Portland, Ore., has clinched third base. Bob Johnson, outfielder, is another Portland product who may break into the starting lineup.

A fine array of young pitchers to go with dependable but not terrific strength, makes the Cleveland Indians a strong first division threat, if not a pennant contender. Monte Person and Forest Twogood, both with Toledo last season, are the best-looking rookie pitchers. Bill Knickerbocker, another Toledo recruit, has been giving John Burnett a stiff battle for the starting assignment at shortstop. Burnett will probably open the season at that position, but Knickerbocker will threaten when the going gets rough. Roy Spencer, with Washington in 1932, is No. 1 man on the catching staff.

Bucky Harris claims his Tigers are the best-looking club that has represented Detroit in years, and we believe he is right. The Tigers are fast and young, hustling all the time and ready to step up should one of the leaders falter. Erving Fox, who had a good year with Beaumont in the Texas League last season, has apparently clinched a regular position in the Detroit outfield. Marvin Owen, back with the Tigers after stops at Toronto and Newark, is at third base. Henry Greenberg from Beaumont is a slugging young infielder who stands over six-foot three and "hits them a mile." Charles Fischer from St. Louis Browns and Fred Marberry, big right-hander formerly of Washington, add strength to the Tiger staff.

The addition of Al Simmons, George "Mule" Haas and Jimmy Dykes from the Athletics has made the Chicago White Sox a first-division threat. If these three veterans perform in first-class manner, the Sox will be a hard club to beat. Pitching is the big problem. Eddie Durham came to Chicago from the Boston Red Sox during the winter and has pitched fine ball to date. Hal Rhyne, also from Boston, is a reliable shortstop.

If spring training victories mean anything, the St. Louis Browns are going to get somewhere this season, for the Browns swept nearly everything before them in the South. The club acquired two dependable outfielders in Sam West and Carl Reynolds from Washington, but had to give Walter Stewart and Goose Goslin in exchange. However, Lloyd Brown and Dick Coffman, left and right handers, respectively, both from the Senators, make up for the loss of Stewart.

It is the general opinion that the Boston Red Sox will be little more than troublesome. Under new ownership, they should be developing into a pennant contender in a year or two, but that will take time and money, a considerable amount of both. The batting strength has been increased and the pitching has great possibilities. Johnny Hodapp, Gregory Mulleavy and Bernie Friberg are three experienced infielders who have been acquired during the winter months. Bob Seeds and Bob Fothergill from the White Sox give the Boston club more power in the outfield. Johnny Gooch of Nashville, back for another trial at major league catching, and Mervin Shea from Louisville, will do most of the work behind the plate.

Seek European Athletes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Letters are being sent out today to some of the leading track and field athletes of Europe by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. of the United States, inviting them to compete in the national outdoor track and field championship meet of the United States which is to be held this year in connection with the Century of Progress fair at Chicago. No definite date has as yet been set for the meet; but if members of the Oxford-Cambridge combined team, which is to meet a combined Harvard-Yale team in Boston, July 8, can be induced to compete in the national meet, it will be held at Chicago June 29, 30 and July 1, which are the tentative dates arranged for. If the Oxford-Cambridge athletes decline, the national meet will probably be held July 7, 8 and 9. European athletes invited to compete at Chicago include Luigi Beccali, Italy, 1500-meter Olympic champion; Lauri Lehtinen, Finland, 5000-meter Olympic champion, and Janus Kusocinski, Poland, 10,000-meter Olympic champion.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Little Rock	1	0	1.000
Chattanooga	1	0	1.000
Birmingham	1	0	1.000
Atlanta	1	0	1.000
Memphis	0	1	.000
Nashville	0	1	.000
New Orleans	0	1	.000
Knoxville	0	1	.000

Results April 11

Little Rock 3, Memphis 2 (10 innings).
Chattanooga 13, Nashville 7.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta 13, Knoxville 6 (8 innings).

Argentina May Default

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 12 (AP)—Argentina, which won the right to represent South America in the American zone finals of the 1933 Davis Cup competition, may not be able to send a team to the United States for the final matches in June. Three of the five members of the squad yesterday informed the Argentine Lawn Tennis Association that they will not be able to spare two months from work for the trip.

Yankees Farm Out Deshong

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—On the eve of the opening of the 1933 baseball season, the New York Yankees sent Jimmy Deshong, a young right-hand pitcher, to their International League "farm" club at Newark on option. Deshong, who once tried out with the Philadelphia Athletics, was obtained by the Yanks from the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League.

Golden Jubilee Year for Int.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—The International Baseball League opens its Golden Jubilee year today in two cities. The Baltimore Orioles oppose the Toronto Maple Leafs at Baltimore, and the Albany Senators meet the Rochester Red Wings at Albany. Newark opens tomorrow at home against Montreal, while Jersey City gets going the same day, playing Buffalo.

Harrisburg Signs Michaels

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 12 (AP)—Ralph Michaels of Pittsburgh, infielder, was signed yesterday by the Harrisburg Senators of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Michaels played with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League in 1932. He formerly played with the Chicago Cubs and the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Phillies Release Les Mallon

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—Les Mallon, regular second baseman of the Philadelphia National League baseball team last year, has been sold outright to Toronto of the International League. Mallon, a resident of Dallas, Texas, had been with the Phillies two years.

Collins Let Out by Browns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12 (AP)—Unconditional release of Pitcher Rip Collins was announced yesterday by the St. Louis Browns. Collins was on the voluntarily retired list last year and recently was reinstated.

Nova Scotia Golf July 17-19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIGBY, N. S., April 12—The Nova Scotia Golf Association will hold its annual tournament on the Pines Motel course here July 17-19.

Daly to Coach Red Sox

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox has announced the signing of Tom Daly as coach for his American League club. Daly, whose home is in Cambridge, Mass., was a catcher in professional baseball. He started at Lowell in 1913; was purchased that fall by the Chicago White Sox; made world tour with White Sox and New York Giants in 1913-1914; was with White Sox in 1913-1914; with Cleveland in 1916-19; with Chicago Cubs 1918-21; Los Angeles in 1922-23; Portland, Ore., 1924; Seattle, 1925; Jersey City, 1926-27-28 and 30; Montreal, 1929, and managed and caught for Toronto in 1931-32. Daly will coach the pitchers.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	7	1	.875
Los Angeles	6	2	.750
Hollywood	4	4	.500
San Francisco	4	4	.500
Sacramento	4	4	.500
Portland	3	5	.375
Seattle	2	6	.250
Missions	2	6	.250

Results April 11

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 3.
Sacramento 17, Seattle 0.
Oakland 5, Portland 4.
Missions 20, San Francisco 3.

N. E. Public Golf June 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The New England Public Links Golf Association at its annual meeting here recently awarded the 1933 tournament to the Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester. The tourney will be held during the week of June 19. J. C. Quinn of Worcester was elected president of the N. E. P. L. A., succeeding Dr. T. C. McSheehy, also of Worcester, organizer and association president for the past 12 years. The 1934 tournament will be held in New Britain, Conn.

Tech Gives Three Major 'T's'

The major T was awarded to three members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team yesterday. They were Capt. Louis H. Flanders Jr. '33 of Rochester, N. Y., backstroke star; Frederick W. Vaughan '34, New York City, freestyle star, and George O. Henning, '33, Brooklyn, N. Y., dash and 220-yard events. It was the second straight major T for Flanders.

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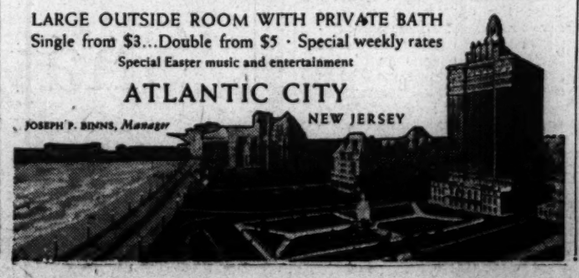

Harris Defeats Berkeley Bell

Sutter, Mangin, Rainville, Griffin Win in North and South Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12—Although Charles Harris of Palm Beach, Fla., a freshman at Duke University, Durham, N. C., is playing in his first major tennis tournament he took his task calmly yesterday when he met R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former University of Texas star and eighth seeded player, in the third round of the fifteenth annual North and South tennis tournament singles. Harris's ability to remain unruffled even when trailing enabled him to take advantage of Bell's many errors and faulty service to win at 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., opened his campaign yesterday, winning two matches in the second and third rounds. In his opening match, Sutter defeated W. P. Johnston of Wilmington, Del., 6—1, 6—3, and then dropped three games in defeating Charles Kunkle of Duke University, 6—1, 6—2. Kunkle had won a three-set second-round match from William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., at 6—2, 7—9, 9—7 before meeting the former Tulane University of Louisiana star and present United States intercollegiate champion.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles did not arrive from Texas during the competition yesterday.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., United States indoor champion, won his third-round match from Bernard P. Friedman of Philadelphia, University of North Carolina freshman, 6—2, 6—1.

Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player, met and defeated another University of North Carolina student, Zebulon V. Linker, 6—2, 6—1. Rainville met J. Lawrence Jones of North Carolina on the opening day and won in three sets.

Play started yesterday in men's doubles and women's singles.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Florence S. LeBoutillier, Mrs. Francis X. Shields and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk were among the winners in the women's competition.

Three matches were completed in men's doubles with two Duke University teams advancing. Donald G. McNeil and James Hamilton of Duke defeated William Bragaw of Orange, N. J., and W. P. Johnston of Wilmington, Del., in a three-set battle, 8—6, 3—6, 7—5. The other Duke team, Tom Parsons and Charles Kunkle, were also forced to three sets but defeated Armand L. Bruneau and Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York at 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

North and South Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated W. P. Johnston, Wilmington, Del., 6—1, 6—3.

Charles Kunkle, Duke University, defeated William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 7—9, 9—7.

Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Charles Kunkle, Duke University, 6—1, 6—2.

Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Tom Parsons, Duke University, 6—7, 6—0.

Charles Harris, Duke University, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Zebulon V. Linker, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

John P. Higgins, Duke University, defeated Richard T. Willis, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 6—2.

J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Bernard P. Friedman, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated Donald G. McNeil, Duke University, 6—0, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Donald G. McNeil and James Hamilton, Duke University, defeated William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., and W. P. Johnston, Wilmington, Del., 8—6, 3—6, 7—5.

G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Edward King, Newport, R. I., and Donald Sherrerd, Pinehurst, N. C., 6—2, 6—0.

Tom Parsons and Charles Kunkle, Duke University, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles—First Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Evangeline MacLennan, Atlanta, Ga., won from Helen Carom, New York, by default.

Eliza Cove, Ashville, defeated Mrs. T. H. Avery, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Mrs. Innis O'Rourke, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. J. F. Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Mrs. Frank Coyne, Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 7—5.

Mary King-Smith, New York, won from Mrs. J. H. Johnston, New York, by default.

Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—2, 6—3.

Ryerson Advances To Meet F. M. Crum

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 12 (AP)—John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., twice winner of the Mason and Dixon golf tournament and qualifying medalist this year, led the way into the second round of match play in the tourney yesterday with a 2-up victory over Robert E. Barbour of Paterson, N. J.

Barbour made a spectacular recovery after being five down with seven holes to go. He took four holes in a row with two pars and two birdies, then halved the next two before Ryerson came through with a 2 on the eighteenth to gain his final margin. Ryerson had a medal score of 73 to Barbour's 75.

David N. Tallman of Minneapolis, two times runnerup for the United States senior championship, played consistent golf to turn back E. B. Galloway of Ann Arbor, Mich., 4 and 2.

In the quarterfinal matches Ryerson will meet F. M. Crum of Williamson, W. Va., runnerup for the state title last year. Crum yesterday defeated C. K. Cook of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., 3 and 2. Tallman's second-round opponent will be W. S. Delacour of Pine Valley, N. J., who conquered Capt. H. H. Harris of Lewisburg, W. Va., 1 up.

In other first-round matches Roof Gilson of Jackson, Mich., defeated H. H. Blackburn, Lewisburg, W. Va., 3 and 1; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated James T. Smith, New York, 3 up; F. L. Gill, New York, defeated William A. Rupp, Buffalo, 2 and 1; and J. K. Eisemann, Pittsburgh, won by default from James Akeroid, Philadelphia.

Biddle will clash with Gilson and Eisemann will play Gill in the next round.

Ryan Brothers Spring A Handball Surprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—William and James V. Ryan, the brothers representing the Brooklyn Handball Club, scored a surprise victory yesterday in the semifinal round of the national four-wall hard-ball handball doubles championship, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, when they defeated the club champions, Edward Rogers, former singles titleholder, and George Morabit, in straight games, scored at 21—18, 21—17.

Eric Peet, now national champion, and Ralph Trottier, his partner, also of the home club, will be the other finalists, when the title finals are played on Saturday. They defeated a team from Brooklyn Elks Club, Clifford Kauling and John F. Dempsey, 21—9, 21—7. The summary:

United States Four-Wall Hard-Ball Handball Doubles Championship—Semi-final Round

William and James V. Ryan, Brooklyn Handball Club, defeated Edward Rogers and George Morabit, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 21—18, 21—17.

Eric Peet and Ralph Trottier, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., defeated Clifford Kauling and John F. Dempsey, Brooklyn Elks Club, 21—9, 21—7.

American Association Results

Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville at Kansas City (postponed).
Columbia at Minneapolis (postponed).
Toledo at St. Paul (postponed).

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Harvard Definitely Is Member of League

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—With Harvard University now a definite member of the league as the result of its acceptance of membership, announced yesterday by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary, the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League gives promise of the strongest group of teams in its history, as the schedule shows, which was also made public yesterday.

Two games have already been played, on last Saturday, subject to the entry of the Cambridge institution, and a third was postponed by rain. In the case of the last, set for last Friday, in which Harvard was to visit Columbia, arrangements are now in progress and substantially settled, by which the game will be played on April 18, as Harvard is on its way to Princeton, for its game there the following day. Columbia defeated Yale last Saturday and Harvard was victorious over Pennsylvania on the same day. These are now a part of the championship series.

Subject to minor changes, chiefly involving Dartmouth, the complete schedule is now as follows:

April 8—Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 1; Columbia 1, Yale 0; 12—Columbia at Pennsylvania; 15—Dartmouth at Yale; 18—Harvard at Columbia (tentative); 19—Harvard at Princeton, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 22—Yale at Pennsylvania, Cornell at Columbia (2 games); 24—Dartmouth at Princeton; 28—Columbia at Yale; 29—Columbia at Harvard, Pennsylvania at Yale.

May 1—Princeton at Dartmouth; 5—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 6—Cornell at Princeton (2 games), Pennsylvania at Harvard, Yale at Dartmouth; 10—Princeton at Columbia; 13—Princeton at Harvard, Columbia at Dartmouth (2 games), Cornell at Yale (2 games); 17—Columbia at Princeton, Cornell at Pennsylvania (2 games); 20—Princeton at Pennsylvania; 24—Harvard at Dartmouth; 27—Cornell at Harvard (2 games), Pennsylvania at Princeton.

June 3—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 10—Princeton at Yale; 15—Dartmouth at Harvard; 17—Yale at Princeton, Cornell at Dartmouth; 19—Cornell at Dartmouth; 20—Harvard at Yale; 21—Yale at Harvard.

It will be observed that Cornell will play all its games away from Ithaca, mostly as doubleheaders, and Dartmouth will also play several doubleheaders, and will end with a pair of games at home, as part of its commencement, against Cornell. The historic series between Yale and Princeton, and Yale and Harvard, will be played as usual, with a third game, outside of the league series, arranged for if necessary.

Special Honors Are Paid Yale Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12—Exceptional honors were paid by the Yale Athletic Association to the regular members of the Yale varsity basketball and swimming teams of this winter by awarding them the major Y in return for having won the Eastern Intercollegiate League championships in those two sports. In past years the minor Y has been awarded members of these teams winning the titles and an occasional major Y to members who have done some conspicuous individual performance.

In all 105 insignia were awarded Yale athletes who took part in various indoor sports and of this number 22 were major letters. In addition to the members of the basketball and swimming teams, three members of the track and field team, which won the indoor championship, and a fencer who won an individual intercollegiate fencing title, were given the major letter. The list follows:

Basketball—John C. Dickson '34, Frank C. Elliott '35, Howard D. Kellogg Jr. '35, James M. Kennedy Jr. '34, Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35S, Earl H. Nikkel '34, Robert D. O'Connell '33, Benjamin H. Reese Jr. '34, William A. F. Saner '34 and Stanley R. Cullen '33.

Track—Keith S. Brown '35, George S. Lockwood Jr. '33 and Wirt L. Thompson '34.

Swimming—Robert B. Anderson Jr. '33, Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Charles F. Pierson '34, Alexander C. Brown Jr. '35, Albert T. Hapke Jr. '33, Stewart N. Loud '35S, Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S, and David L. Livingston '35S.

Fencing—Charles Abushevitz '34.

No Cash Award to Stella Walsh

WARSAW, Poland, April 12 (AP)—In announcing the award Feb. 13 of the grand national sports prize of Poland to Stanislawa Walasiewicz, known as Stella Walsh when competing in the United States before the 1932 Olympic Games, the Associated Press erroneously stated that the prize carried a cash award of 10,000 zloty (approximately $1100) and that Miss Walasiewicz was employed by the Polish Government. The grand national sports prize carries no cash award and Miss Walasiewicz, although employed for a time in the New York Consulate, is not now working for the Polish Government. The Associated Press is glad to make this correction.

Brown Elects Chace

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12 (AP)—Raymond H. Chace '34 of this city was elected captain of the Brown University varsity hockey team for next season yesterday. Chace plays in the forward line and was high scorer on this season's team. He is No. 1 man on the Brown varsity tennis team.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 11

New York (A.) 6, Yale 0.
Newark 16, Rutgers 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 2, Montreal 2 (nine innings).
Jersey City 3, Black Yankees 1.

Gallagher Bowls 300

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12 (AP)—Bill Gallagher of New Haven bowled a perfect score of 300 in a big pin contest here Monday night. His score for three strings totaled 769. Gallagher competed in the American Bowling Congress at Columbus, Ohio, this year.

Braves-Giants Game Off

Inclement weather conditions forced the postponement today of the opening major league baseball game here between the Boston Braves and New York Giants at Braves Field.

Crown Cork International

Crown Cork International Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) profit of $147,095 after depreciation, interest, income taxes, minority interest, etc., but before special charges. After providing $27,375 for reduction in value of investment in affiliated company, $29,980 for shrinkage in net current assets of foreign subsidiaries due to fluctuations in exchange, and $50,000 for contingencies, net profit was $39,740, or 11 cents a share on 359,000 no-par shares of class A stock.

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For Misses and Women

Cubs Retain Hopes For Can-Am Trophy

Canadian-American Hockey League Final Playoff

	Won	Lost	Gls For	Gls Agst
Philadelphia	2	1	5	7
Boston	1	2	7	5

(Best three out of five games)

Result April 11

Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.

Boston Cubs forced the Canadian-American Hockey League final playoff to four games last night by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 5 to 1, at the Boston Garden. The fourth game will be played Thursday at the Garden and, if a fifth is necessary, it will be played in Philadelphia Saturday. Philadelphia had won the first two games, but could not halt the offensive measures of the Cubs last night.

Right from the start of the opening whistle the Cubs took to attacking, but Cude and the Arrow defense turned them away. At 16m. 44s. the only Philadelphia goal was realized when Anderson converted a pretty play by Boyd. Boston scored twice in the second session, Saunders at 1m. 4s. and Buckles at 13m. 52s.

Frank Jerwa dominated the third period with three goals in the last 10 minutes, with Tommy Fillmore assisting. The Cubs were leading 2 to 1 at the time, but the locals matched the Arrows in attacking instead of adopting strict defensive measures and Jerwa capitalized three times. Only one goal against Cude was "lucky," the others beating him cleanly. Percy Jackson played superbly for Boston. Joe Jerwa played the entire game for the Cubs, excepting two minutes of penalty. The summary:

Boston		Philadelphia
Burmister, Weir, Benson	lw	rw, Phillips, Boyd, Collings
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa	c	Pratt, Anderson, Conn
Saunders, Buckles, Fillmore	rw	lw, Hudson, Runge, Wilson
J. Jerwa, Lane	ld	rd, Desmarais, McGoldrick
Lane, Davie	rd	ld, Nichols, Desmarais
Jackson	g	Cude

Score—Boston 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—F. Jerwa 3, Saunders, Buckles for Boston; Anderson for Philadelphia. Assists—Fillmore 3, Lane, Burmister, Cook, Davie, Benson for Boston; Boyd for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

White Sox Return Wilson

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox yesterday returned John Wilson, a pitcher, to the Buffalo club of the International League.

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NORTH SI

Boston Art Notes

Brittany Coffee Shop

A young Boston painter, whose work has been brought to our attention in the past few years, is now exhibiting his oils at the Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street. His name is Harold Rotenberg. He teaches at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and at a number of welfare centers.

Mr. Rotenberg, obviously trained in accordance with Boston traditions, has seen fit to make certain departures from the methods of his schooling. He diminishes the number of details, sharpens contrasts, emphasizes accents. His pictures have a simplicity which induces clarity and freshness. Yet his simplicity does not empty the picture of content, for he maintains atmospheric effect, impressive moods and poetic "color." He evinces tonal character through manipulation of light and shadow rather than through the free and abundant use of pigment. His method is closer kin to the chiaroscurists of two centuries ago than to Paris or London or New York of today. That is but one indication of the comfortable insulation of Bostonians.

Chiefly there are to be seen landscapes in Mr. Rotenberg's repertoire, although there are a few portraits. In the former, however, he reaches greater depth, and attains a more agreeably spirited manner, which is rare enough among painters, and should be encouraged.

Albert F. Ryder

The acquisitions through purchase in the painting division of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have stressed particularly American art in the past few years. We seem to have discovered merit in our own product and the impetus has increased greatly toward acquiring as many works by natives as possible. In the past season canvases by T. Eakins, R. Henri, G. Bellows and M. Cassatt have been added. The latest purchase is "Silver Moon," by Albert P. Ryder. This painter was a poet; his pigment was tinged with mysticism, his depictions had the warm radiance of feeling. The American painters of past generations painted for the joy of the performance; they were not theory-ridden. Ryder and others had conviction and fearlessness about conveying inner sentiment. Hence the dynamics and impressive vigor of these canvases. D. A.

Music

John Charles Thomas

A not very numerous audience found its way to Symphony Hall last evening to hear a song recital offered by Mr. John Charles Thomas, baritone. Skillfully accompanied at the piano by Mr. Edwin McArthur, who also provided a group of solos, fluently performed, Mr. Thomas held forth in a program which contained no operatic airs; which offered homage to great (and to respectable) names—Schubert, Brahms, Strauss, Mattiesen, Duparc; which borrowed piquancy from Ravel, Sadero, Poulenc, Peter Warlock, Jacques Wolfe, and which contained, in final group and in extra items, gems for the delectation of the unsophisticated. The vigorous applause which rewarded each of his songs waxed louder and more prolonged as the program grew lighter and brighter. By the same formula his singing grew in spontaneity, freedom, zest.

Mr. Thomas has a fine voice and high aims. But though he is respectful to the great German writers of Lieder, and sings their works with a slightly oppressed earnestness, he seldom succeeds in penetrating the core of their beauty as music, or in differentiating with any subtley their emotions. An unreliable sense of style permits him, for instance, to sentimentalize "An die Musik" and so to degrade the classic purity of line which ennobles its warm and fervent humanity. A mistaken devotion to a false ideal of basso-like somberness has so hardened his quality in fortissimo passages that the amorous ecstasy of Mattiesen's highly Wagnerian "Willkommen und Abschied" was yesterday undistinguishable in mood from the heroic vociferation of Schubert's "An die Leier." Nor are his indulgence in a scooping approach to low tones and his other occasional vagaries of intonation as excusable in such songs as those mentioned, or the exquisite "Phydilé" of Duparc, as in ironic character songs like Ravel's "Nicolette," in bluff and hearty soldier ditties like Poulenc's "La Belle Jeunesse," in slyly humorous skits like Peter Warlock's little dig at Mr. Chesterton's eminent friend, "Mr. Belloc's Fancy," in Negro sketches like Jacques Wolfe's—all of which Mr. Thomas sang cleverly and with immense verve.

Indeed, he sings so much that is both entertaining and good, that one wishes that he might find acceptable substitutes for the infantile "philosophy" of Ernest Charles, "Clouds," and the "Pagliacci" reminiscences of Pearl Curran's "Nocturne," to say nothing of encores like "O, Dry those Tears." But above all, will somebody please stop Mr. Thomas from singing coy songs of childhood and attempting to compress his ponderous baritone into a childish treble? S. S.

Theaters

"The Struggle for a Mother"

Majestic Theater—Messrs. Edwin A. Relkin and Sig. Weintraub present Miss Jennie Goldstein in "The Struggle for a Mother," a "family drama" by H. Lang, after the novel by Eva Lazarus. Week beginning April 11, 1933.

Those who complain that actors nowadays do not act should repair at once to the Majestic. This Yiddish company offers a melodrama of a type popular a generation ago on the English-speaking stage, and acts it in the good old style, with generous measure of sobbing, squabbling and screaming, relieved by uninhibited laughter and horseplay.

The play deals in established material of the theater: a Jewish-American family celebrating a wedding anniversary, a scheming step-sister with a home-breaking daughter, a box of poisoned candy, a homicide, a wedding in the death house at Sing Sing nd a happy dénouement. There is also a comic maid who habitually begins her speeches with "It's none of my business, but——." The characters are very likely true to the milieu. To say that their behavior would be more believable if it were refined in the brazier of dramatic art is merely to repeat that this is melodrama.

The performance, so far as one may judge who has no Yiddish and very little German, did justice to the play. Miss Goldstein is an emotional actress of parts who found in the rôle of the wronged wife full play for her abilities. The other members of a large cast supported her effectively. Miss Tilly Rabinowitch deserves a special mention for her Minnie the Maid. The audience laughed and wept with the players, and remained to applaud at the end. L. A. S.

North Carolina Plans State Cotton Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Leaders of the "smart set" in North Carolina are behind the movement that will sponsor a state-wide cotton festival in Raleigh May 19. The order of the day will include a street parade, in which the marchers will all wear cotton clothes exclusively, and will be climaxed in the evening by a "cotton ball."

"It is a pleasure for me to commend an effort that has for its primary purpose the development of a greater appreciation of the advanced styling and utility of cotton," Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, replied, when advised of the approaching North Carolina festival.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 "Happy Landings," with Mitzi Green.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Conrad Thibault; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners"; drama.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress sketch.
11:00 Reports; sports review; news.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 NBC and local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; organ.
7:15 NBC, Juvenilee sketch.
7:30 Aaron Richmond presents Royal Dadmun, baritone.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, String Symphony.
9:30 NBC, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of Yesteryear."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Origin of Superstitions."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Local dance music.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee: school glee clubs concert.
7:45 "Behind the Mike"; sketch.
8:00 MacDowell Club Concert, from Jordan Hall, Arthur Fiedler, conductor; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, guitarist.
5:15 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 Evelyn Riaf, soprano.
6:45 Studio program.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Choral ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Giants, from Braves Field, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:45 p. m.—Local program.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Victoria at Shuter Street, 3:15 p. m., April 16.

Quebec

Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, Montreal Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

United States

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memoral Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Massachusetts

Roxbury (Second Church, Boston): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, 8 p. m., April 21.

New Jersey

Asbury Park (First Church): High School Auditorium, Sunset Avenue and Comstock Street, 3:15 p. m., April 16.

Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Boonton (auspices First Church, Mountain Lakes): State Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 16.

East Orange: East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, between Main and Williams Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 16.

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Orange: Orange High School Auditorium, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p m. April 18.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Ossining: Washington School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Searsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Tonawanda: Kibler High School, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Watertown: Court House, 8 p. m., April 17.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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Block Lake Shore Drive; new 30-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 3-5 rooms from $60 upwards; also penthouse studio (will furnish).

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United States and Canada

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Six rooms, ideal location, $55. H. B. CHURCH, 240 Harris Ave., Needham, Mass. Tel. Needham 0837.

N. Y. C., 245 E. 72nd (5-D)—One room furnished apartment, kitchen, bath, until Oct. 1st or longer unfurnished. Bu-8-9228.

VERY low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park; 1 and 2-room steam-heated apartments; dinette, kitchen, murphy bed, bath, free electric refrigeration, elevator and incinerators. Under personal supervision of resident superintendent. 231-235 AUDUBON ROAD COM. 9123

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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Telephone Orange 3-4114

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DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
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227023—Umbrella, lady's purple cotton umbrella.
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10-room, 1-family house with 2 kitchens, spacious reception hall; 3-car garage; broad, open street with parkway entering park; transportation lines at door; no agents; $6'x18'. No. 16 and 18 Carlton Avenue.

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KNIT SUITS BLOCKED and REMODELED
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Values Incomparable
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Scientific Shoe Fitting
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Home orders will receive our careful attention.
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A New Collection for Spring
Priced to meet the most economical budget at $2.00 to $6.00.
The prices are lower, but the quality remains.

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Ice Cream in Special Forms for Your Easter Dinner
Homemade candy made fresh daily at
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MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

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Extraordinarily Low Prices Prevail Throughout
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Reasonable Prices
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ZOTOS PERMANENT
THE HARPER METHOD
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MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

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Large, medium and small headsizes
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"Flowers"
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"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

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Attractive *"Specials"* Each Week-end
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Expert Repairing
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Beacon Garage CROWBOROUGH
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Well equipped repair depot

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Daily Features

Come Play

Mr. Fox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, boys and girls! What interesting visits we are having! Last week we went to California and today we are leaving for North Dakota. Emily Ann and Barbara May are sisters and their letter came early in January, inviting us to a party at their home. They have a nice yard to play in, so we'll take along an out-of-door game.

Watch for the flag, children. Oh, there it is. And there are the children, too, out awaiting our landing.

Hello, children! Here we are, all ready to play "Mr. Fox" with you.

Alvin, you may be Mr. Fox. First, we will mark off a den at one end of the yard. It can be almost any size, but we'll make it about 8 or 10 feet square today. Now Mr. Fox will stand in his den all by himself.

The rest of us are boys and girls and our home is at the other end of the yard from Mr. Fox's den. Let's all go to our home.

The yard between our home and Mr. Fox's home is the lovely woods where the children all like to play.

Now the game starts, with all the children (except Alvin who is Mr. Fox) playing out in the woods. We walk from our home toward the Fox's den.

All at once we decide that it must be getting late and perhaps time for us to go home. Just then we see Mr. Fox in his den (we have reached the other end of the yard) and so we all walk up to the edge of Mr. Fox's home and say, "What time is it Mr. Fox?" and Mr. Fox answers, "Two o'clock" or "Four o'clock," or any time he wishes. But we think that he is fooling us, so we ask him again, "What time is it, Mr. Fox?" and this time he answers, "Eleven o'clock." We know it couldn't be 11 o'clock so we ask him again. In fact, we keep right on asking him until he says, "Six o'clock." Then we must run home as fast as we can because our mothers told us to be home at 6 o'clock.

As soon as Mr. Fox says "Six o'clock," and at no other time, he may come out of his den and run after the children. If he catches anyone before they reach home he brings them back to his den and keeps them there until all but one child has been caught. You see, Mr. Fox is very lonely, living all by himself in the woods and he likes children so well he thought it would be nice to have them come and stay

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Fox Is Looking for a Guest to Have Supper With Him.

with him for a while. So, when he sees them running home, he runs after them to tell them that he will give them supper if they come back to his den. Those whom he catches go home with him.

Let's start to play.

We leave our home for a walk through the woods. We can talk or pick flowers or whatever we like to do.

Now we wonder if we should be going back home. Emily Ann says, "Oh, look at the nice dog (Mr. Fox) over there! Maybe he can tell us how late it is," so we all call, "What time is it, Mr. Fox?"

Mr. Fox answers, "Five o'clock"—then we ask him again and he says, "One o'clock," but the third time we ask him he says, "Six o'clock," and we all start to run home. Mr. Fox runs after us, though, and he caught Emily Ann and Eldora before they reached home, so he is taking them back to visit him in his den.

The children all come to the woods again, and when they ask him the time he surprises them by saying, "Six o'clock" the very first time. They didn't expect it, so this time he caught Barbara and Robert. That leaves only Ardice, so Ardice becomes Mr. Fox and we play the game again with a new Fox, and Alvin becomes one of the children.

Next week we go to Oklahoma again to Jean Hope T.'s home in Chickasha. It has been a lovely visit, children—Good-by!

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sao Salvador—
in Brazil claims the honor of being the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere. It was settled in 1510.

A silver dollar—
was recently mailed through the Hood River (Ore.) Post Office. It had a 3-cent stamp on one side, and the address was pasted on the other.

Until a pedal system—
was added to it in 1815, the harp could be played only in one key.

The sale of toy—
airplanes increased 1000 per cent when Charles A. Lindbergh made his Paris flight.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday's Ad-O-Grams

No. 6 reproduced very poorly, and it seems no more than fair to offer the hint that the typographical bit was taken from an advertisement of a certain girls' school in England.

Guess-O-Jig No. 14

Published March 14
Answer: Calvin Coolidge

Winners:

J. Hummer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
M. Waldron, New York City.
C. R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
P. Miller, Wakefield, Mass.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
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D. A. Adams, New York City.
Mrs. I. B. Erskine, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. S. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
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Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
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Mrs. L. H. Dowd, Waterbury, Conn.
M. H. Dewell, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. L. H. Wilder, Crookston, Minn.
B. and J. Flanagan, Milton, Mass.
M. V. Turner, Mabel, Minn.
L. M. Poggendorf, Danville, Ill.
Miss P. Riddle, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
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Miss M. Walther, Buffalo.
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Mrs. H. B. Kitzenberger, St. Joseph, Mo.
E. Kitzenberger, St. Joseph, Mo.
D. M. Kitzenberger, St. Joseph, Mo.
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Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
F. W. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. M. A. Cross, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
A. F. Stutt, Kearney, Neb.
L. Wolf, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. L. J. Catlin, Neodesha, Kan.
Mrs. W. J. Burton, Helena, Mont.
O. Bond, Montclair, N. J.
G. R. Andrew, Danbury, Conn.
J. V. Stone, Winnipeg, Can.
D. F. Bradshaw, Klemme, Iowa.
Miss U. Gilsh, Milwaukee.
Miss R. E. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mrs. D. C. Riggs, Indianapolis.
H. T. Thompson, Culver City, Calif.
Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Los Angeles.
Miss M. Moline, Chicago.
Mrs. C. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
E. M. Wright, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. Waite, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. E. C. Lion, Oakland, Calif.
W. P. Chittick, Toronto, Ontario.
Mrs. L. E. Hall, Denver.
J. D. Karnes, West Fork, Ark.
M. Symes, Peru, Neb.
M. R. Babicky, Chicago.
Mrs. A. Babson, Chicago.
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Mrs. L. W. Hay, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. E. B. Greenmayer, New Orleans.
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E. M. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. E. L. Cowles, Los Angeles.
M. Krebs, Eston, Sask.
H. D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. J. S. Roane, Weston, W. Va.
Miss M. Moore, Los Angeles.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is born unto himself alone;
Who lives unto himself, he lives to none.

—QUARLES

In Lighter Vein

Warning

Young Man (gazing into sweetheart's face): "If those lips would only speak, what would they say?"

Sweetheart: "Guess, dear, what they would say."

Young Man: "Mind the paint"?—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

A la New York

"Sometimes I don't speak for hours at a time."

"Thanks for those kind voids."—*Good Hardware.*

The Family

Two great, strong arms, a merry way,
A lot of business all the day,
And then an evening frolic gay—
That's father.

A happy face and sunny hair,
The best and sweetest smiles to spare;
The one you know is always there—
That's mother.

A bunch of lace and ruffly frocks,
A Teddy-bear, a rattle-box,
A squeal, some very wee pink socks—
That's baby.

A lot of noise, a suit awry;
A love for sweets and cake and pie.
The grammar may be wrong, but my—
That's me!

—*Pacific Methodist.*

Humorist

Friend: "Why have you given the General such a peculiar pose?"

Sculptor: "You see, it was started as an equestrian statue and then the committee found they couldn't afford the horse."

Brevities

Punch: "For dinner, a thin piece of underdone steak two inches by two inches should be taken," says a slimming expert. It doesn't seem much, but after all it's a square meal.

Detroit News: Simile: As delicate as the horseplay of a vaudeville quartet.

Mr. Scroggins

Gathering Signs

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE morning was drenched in sunshine and no harsh winds blew across Boston Common. It was warm. This is worth more than passing interest on Boston Common in April, and no one knows it better than Roger P. Scroggins, who stood with his coat thrown open, leaning back against the trunk of Ulmus-Americana (American elm), where the Scrogginses reside. The illustrious squirrel took off his high hat and allowed the sun to pour down its rays through the bare branches onto his head. Fib, chief of sparrows, flittered to the side of his old friend. "Snowdrops and crocuses on Beacon Street!" said Fib breathlessly. "'Hooray!" said Scroggins. "Tell Mrs. Scroggins!"

Fib flew to the Scroggins piazza and pecked on the front door. Mrs. S. opened it. "Snowdrops and crocuses on Beacon Street!" said Fib. "Mr. Scroggins told me to tell you."

Mrs. S. thanked Fib and darted inside. In a few minutes she came out, bonneted and shawled. She smiled to her husband. "I'm going to see them," she said.

"Hooray," said Scroggins. Then to Fib he urged—"Get more signs!"

Fib flew off. Scroggins continued to bask in the sun.

Araminta, the first robin, flew to his side. "I just caught three of the

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"But There Are Flowers," Said Araminta.

largest worms I've ever found in a flower bed in the Public Garden," she said in her sweet high voice.

"Hooray!" said Scroggins and swung his hat.

"Fat worms in flower beds are sure signs that spring is here," said Araminta.

"Even if there are no flowers?" remarked Scroggins.

"But there are flowers," said Araminta.

Their talk was interrupted by Fib who rushed up in a great hurry. "They're putting new earth into the flower beds in the Garden," he said with great importance. "Another sign!"

Scroggins smiled and waved his hat again. "This is a fine day for gathering signs," he said, "and I'm going to stay here until I've gathered lots of them."

Araminta gurgled sweetly. "I can give you another sign," she said. "There are more children out this morning than I've seen since I came back."

Scroggins twirled his cane. "A good sign," he said, beaming. "Fib, dash off and come back with some more news."

Fib dashed. He had been gone only a few seconds when he flew back, twittering.

"There's a hand organ over on Charles Street," he said.

Scroggins clapped his hat on his head and twirled his stick.

"I'll go and see that sign personally," he said.

Pell-mell the venerable squirrel rushed to Charles Street and there, surely enough, was a hand organ. It was playing gayly. Scroggins waved his cane in time to the music. In a few minutes Mrs. Scroggins came up, on her way home from seeing the snowdrops and crocuses. "They're there," she said.

Her husband motioned her to listen to the music. She did. They stood together and listened, "It is nice to have spring music with spring flowers," she said.

What They Say

Disarmament

"The creation of general security by general disarmament is a primary condition for the restoration of confidence and for the return of secure political and economic conditions in the world."—*Gen. Kurt von Schleicher.*

The Soviets

"The Soviet Government cannot build on two opposite foundations: on big socialist industry which destroys capitalism, and on small individual peasant holdings which foster capitalist elements."—*Joseph Stalin.*

Journalism

"Since its beginning, the press has followed the policy of 'flat lux,' meaning 'Let there be light!'"—*Dr. Carl W. Ackerman.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

My Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

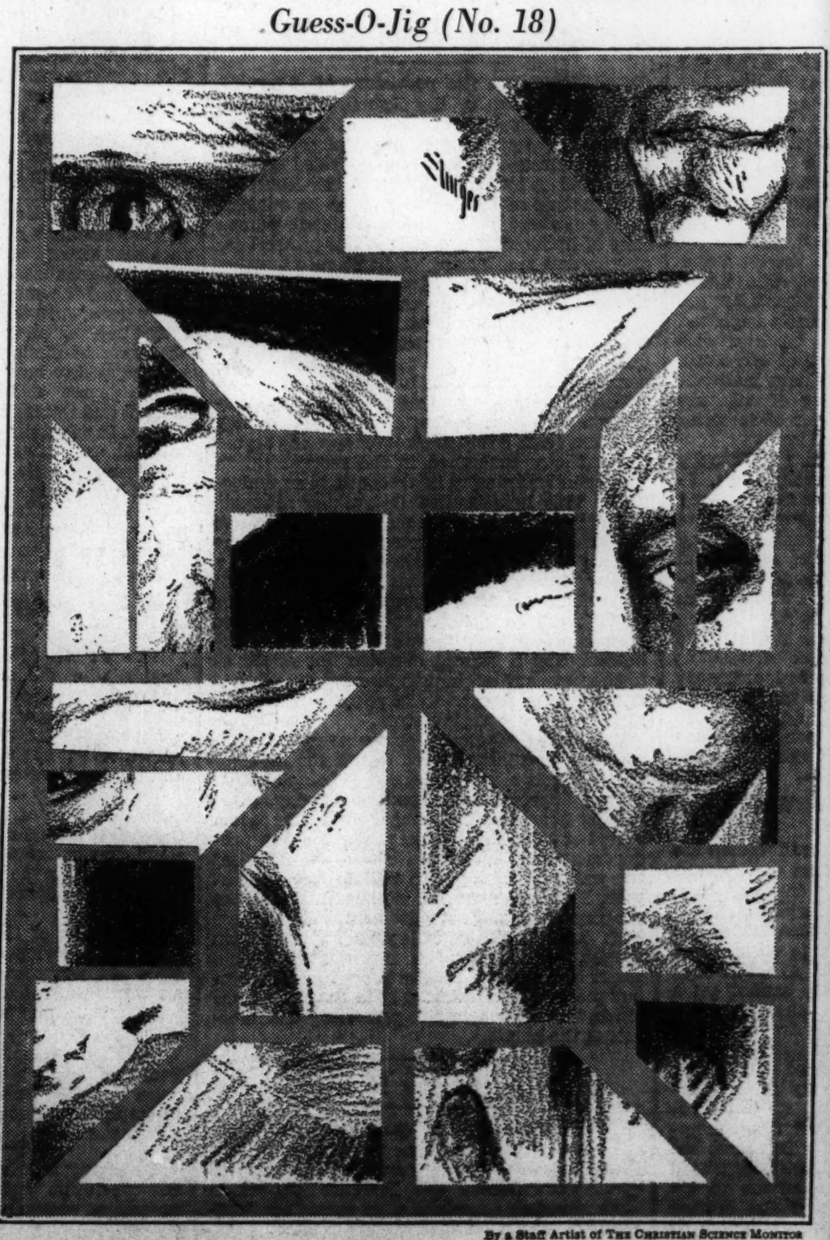
San Diego, Calif.

MISS H—— found herself without employment and obliged to move into a house in a very poor quarter. Her first step was to make the house as clean and attractive as possible, her next, to make the acquaintance of the foreign family next door. Their son, they told her, had failed in several high school subjects, and was on the point of giving up his work.

Here was her opportunity. During the summer she and the boy went carefully over the doubtful subjects. As the days passed, he gained in self-confidence and power of expression. There were no more failures. He finally graduated successfully.

It is pleasing to relate that Miss H—— found work in the meantime, and has since been steadily employed.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 18)



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 18."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Eye" in Matt. 6: 22, "I" in John 10: 30 (D. W.)—The correspondent writes:

Please let me know through the Word a Day the Greek word rendered "eye" in Matt. 6: 22 ("The light of the body is the eye"), and the one for "I" in John 10: 30 ("I and my father are one"). My reason for asking this is that it appears to me these are similar in nature and meaning. If the writer of Matthew had intended the physical organ, it seems to me that he would have used the plural, "eyes."

The Greek words translated "the eye" in Matt. 6: 22 are *ho ophthalmos*, "the eye," literally or figuratively, or, by implication, "the vision."

"I" in John 10: 30 translates the Greek *ego*, commonly rendered "I."

There is something very important about this latter verse, which may well be included here. The Greek reads: *Ego* (I) *kai* (and) *ho* (the) *pater* (father) *hen* (one) *esmen* (are). It is the gender of the word rendered "one" that is of especial interest. Since it is neuter, the sense is "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Pict-O-Grams No. 3

Published March 28
Answers

Pacific.
Ten.
Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
Soviet Russia.
Allan.

Winners

J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Miss R. E. Slade, Providence.
C. F. Clear, New York City.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
G. Steisenmuller, Fairhope, Ala.
Mrs. A. Z. Heisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
C. Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. S. A. W. Allen, Rogers, Ark.
D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Mr. Ford Looks Forward

GREAT things lie ahead. Even those most fettered by fear realize in their hearts that the world's development did not cease when the American stock market crashed in 1929. The world has done a deal of thinking in the last three years—earnest, penitential thinking. Thinking is the first step in any building, and upon this foundation of constructive heart-searching there must inevitably arise a finer future, a sounder, more honest business, a higher social justice, and richer human lives. Here and there visions of this better day are being put into words. Such blueprints of progress as have come from President Roosevelt and Henry Ford in the last two days should help us to preserve perspectives amid present pressures.

Mr. Ford's dream, as disclosed in the interview appearing today in the Monitor, is of decentralized industry. He hopes to see the factory migrate to the farm. He is already using farm products such as soya beans in the making of motorcars and is encouraging employees to get part of their food from their own gardens. As he says:

> Humanly speaking, the world's workers would be much better off scattered over the countryside. Workers would have the double security that comes of having one foot on the land and the other in industry. Industry itself would be much better off if it followed them to places where they could live under decent conditions.

The motorcar magnate believes "we are really on the threshold of a new era—a mighty twist in the revolution of which life is composed." In that era he feels that we shall cease to create city slums and drab mill towns on the assumption that "such conditions must exist for the sake of the factory." His hope is that the factory will go out to the fields for the sake of happier, more wholesome homes.

This back-to-the-land movement of industry will not be completed overnight. The country still has the name of being a dull place. And to many a farm lad c-i-t-y still spells opportunity. But many changes have been preparing the way for a revolution in this field. While opera houses, museums and department stores do not yet grow on the farm, the city offers little else that cannot be obtained in the country.

Radio, motorcar, telephone, and electric power have made rural living an entirely different thing from the isolated existence of farmers of the last generation. As for the factory, highway freight transport and power lines are rendering it independent of railways and coal mines even as in an earlier age rails and mines enabled it to move away from waterways and waterfalls. And the sort of development which Mr. Roosevelt envisages for large areas fits right into the Ford picture. For it would, as the President says, promote the "distribution of industry," by extending to rural sections cheap power and other facilities which ordinarily have been limited to cities.

Not the least of the values in the Ford and Roosevelt visions is their spirit. The buoyancy of the President under his great burden is largely responsible for the greatly improved mental attitude now manifest on America's political horizon. The resiliency of Mr. Ford, who at seventy is welcoming new methods, looking ahead to the scrapping of his vast "modern" plants and the transfer of factories to fields, brightens the industrial skies.

Mr. Ford's attitude is based on a philosophy which needs more attention in these days. He believes that we must be readier "to go along with life," by which apparently he means those forces of progress which are steadily pushing men and women toward a fuller recognition and acceptance of the true abundance provided by a loving Father. "Life won't let us stand still." And so saying, he is not thinking about going back. Certainly here is a message for a world too willing to think of itself as stuck fast in the morass of depression. Clearly here is an anticipation of good which should help many who lack Mr. Ford's advantages to prove that opportunities are constantly unfolding to those with a forward view.

Food Supplies of the World

AS LONG as millions of men and women are hungry, it seems ridiculous to say that the world is producing more food than it can consume. But American farmers are producing more food than the United States and its foreign customers are able to absorb, and English farmers complain that so much food is dumped on their shores they cannot get a living out of their own produce. Similarly, Canada has a surplus of wheat, the Argentine and Australia of meat, Denmark of dairy produce.

In such circumstances economic nationalism spreads like a forest fire. Every country increases its efforts to safeguard its own producers and prevent the foreigner from dumping his surplus on its markets. The farm bill under consideration in Washington is aimed toward reducing American production to the scale of domestic demand, and the cutting loose of the Philippine Islands was incited by a desire to exclude their products.

Great Britain, till recently clinging to free trade, apparently could hold out no longer. Certain imported foods have already been subjected to restrictions, and now under a newly introduced Agricultural Marketing Bill powers are conferred upon the Government to "regulate," or restrict, the import of foods in cases where a marketing scheme has been organized for domestic producers. In other words, in response to British farmers' complaints that Britain has become the dumping ground for foreign "bankrupt stocks," steps are being taken which British producers hope will enable them to produce food for British consumers.

Yet special insistence is laid on the necessity not merely of conforming to commercial treaties, but of considering the interests of foreign countries. Attention was at once drawn by members of Parliament to the need of bringing the question before the World Economic Conference. What a food-exporting country wants is foreknowledge as to how much it can reasonably count on selling to other countries.

It may well seem that the World Economic Conference is likely to be overburdened with tasks, and one cannot expect it to solve all the problems that will be brought before it. But it is not too much to ask for the establishment of a clearing house of information on the world's capacity for supplying and for buying food. If farmers were able to look ahead for one year with some confidence, the outlook for agriculture would everywhere be changed for the better.

Let Beer Buyers Beware

ALSO among those interested in the return of beer in the United States are the nation's motor vehicle and traffic officials. The character of their preparation is indicated in a word of counsel just offered to car owners by Harold G. Hoffman, New Jersey motor vehicle commissioner.

New Jersey long has had a reputation for being a wet State; deservedly, perhaps. Commissioner Hoffman personally may be a wet. His statement on the subject of beer's return permits one to draw that conclusion. Yet, he has this pertinent warning to issue:

> Entirely apart from any personal taste, either for or against beer or for or against wet views or dry ones, motor vehicle and traffic officials are hoping that the beer user will watch its potential effects upon his driving safety. Theoretically, at least, 3.2 per cent beer is nonintoxicating. It is conceivable, however, that an excess consumption of it by certain individuals might result in an adverse effect upon the mental alertness and skill with which they operate their automobiles. This group, be it large or small, must realize that there can be no abatement of the motor vehicle regulations and penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Not only can there be "no abatement" of the regulations but some will speculate whether states may not find it necessary to stiffen their laws and particularly the enforcement of them on this subject. But Mr. Hoffman does not equivocate. He does not hesitate to utter words that might be construed as dampening the enthusiasm of those who would make a long carnival of beer's return to legal standing in the community. And he has all of right upon his side. He is speaking from the social viewpoint when he says the penalty for operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicants still is revocation, or suspension, of the right to drive.

Let the beer drinker, then, beware! If he enjoys his beer too much he must be prepared to give up the enjoyment of his motor car. He cannot say that adequate warning was not given him.

Hollywood Would Benefit

SWEEPING are the provisions of a resolution approved by the Committee on Rules of the United States House of Representatives, calling for an investigation of the motion picture industry. Authority is provided for the appointment by the Speaker of the House of a committee of seven which is to be enabled to sit anywhere in the United States in pursuance of its inquiry into methods of production, distribution and leasing of films, into matters affecting the issuance of securities, into bankruptcy and receivership conditions and intercompany agreements of all sorts, and into "the dissipation of assets through the payment of unmerited salaries and other forms of compensation" to executives and players.

The introduction of this resolution by Congressman William I. Sirovich of New York may be taken as an effort to discover to what degree the public is concerned in the reorganization that the film industry has recently been undergoing. This has resulted in banking interests taking active part in the management of some studios in an effort to protect heavy loans, the passing of one great chain of theaters into a receivership, consolidations and transfers of other chains, and the dropping of many houses that have been losing money. Dividends have been passed, to the dismay of many small stockholders, and a general question has arisen as to the payment of bonuses to executives in addition to their admittedly large salaries; leaving little or nothing for investors.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation, it can do only a lasting good to the film industry if as a result a reorganization is completed on a basis appropriate to conditions today, eliminating practices that linger from the boom period of 1929. By sheer necessity the film producers and distributors have been squeezing out the water of uneconomic methods for the last year. Probably they will not again undertake programs of theater acquirement, such as those that have recently collapsed of their own weight, but the proposed investigation should result in a sounder code of procedure throughout the whole industry, a code that will come closer than ever before to protecting the interests of the public.

A Helping Hand

FIFTY years ago on April 19 the first Florence Crittenton Home was opened in New York City for the care of "unfortunate" girls. Today there are Florence Crittenton Homes in sixty American cities caring for thousands of girls each year.

In an ideal state of society the necessity for such homes would not exist. It does, however, now exist and under the compassionate shelter extended by the institution the necessary attention and practical care is given young women and girls just when their need is very great. Last year these homes gave that help to 5304 girls and 3222 babies.

The work of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion is not confined to maternity cases. It throws its protecting arm around girls whose surroundings are harmful; its workers meet girls whom untoward circumstances have brought into contact with the police or whose families have been disintegrated. In many such cases sympathetic understanding guidance prevents misfortune and the girl and society are both gainers.

Happily the harsh condemnation which once characterized society's hypocritical single-standard attitude toward women offenders has greatly yielded to the spirit of compassion shown in our Master's declaration nineteen centuries ago: "Neither do I condemn thee." To the thousands who find kindly shelter under their roofs the Florence Crittenton Homes are the practical evidence of that compassion.

Power and a Plan

ONE way to dispose of a big issue is to bury it in a bigger one. This, in a sense, is President Roosevelt's method with respect to Muscle Shoals. The electric power question which during ten years of indecision has often assumed the proportions of a nation-wide debate, becomes only an incident to the development of an inland empire in the Tennessee River Valley.

Mr. Roosevelt's special message to Congress enlarges the war-time Muscle Shoals project to a vast peace-time project in regional planning. Regional planning as a logical outgrowth of city planning has taken notable strides in the neighborhood of such urban centers as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles; now it is to be tried—Congress willing—over an area of some 60,000 square miles largely rural or semirural.

The means chosen so far as governmental organization is concerned for the carrying out of this regional plan is reminiscent of a powerful body with which Mr. Roosevelt is well acquainted, the Port of New York Authority, which has administered with success the joint interests of New York State and New Jersey in such improvements as the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge and more recently the construction of a huge union inland freight terminal in lower New York City. The President asks establishment of a Tennessee Valley Authority, a public corporation rising above state boundaries and empowered to enter "the wide field of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands and distribution and diversification of industry."

This opens a vista which may well encourage hope, but in which high expectations will be realized with a minimum of disappointment if the hope is ballasted with sober practicality in the carrying out of the plans.

And even the most interesting plans will not entirely remove attention, nor does the President probably wish it to do so, from the power issue. Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed during the electoral campaign his opinion that federal-owned power sites should be developed by the Government. President Hoover held that this should be done only when the power plant was secondary to some unmistakably public improvement as in the case of flood control at Boulder Dam or navigation on the proposed St. Lawrence seaway. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt is making possible even on his opponent's theory the public operation of the generators at Muscle Shoals.

But the question of governmental competition against private electrical industry, to which Mr. Hoover objected, is still involved. It is even frankly welcomed by President Roosevelt as furnishing a yardstick to measure private efficiency, though he has said he would give private capital the first opportunity to transmit and distribute the power. It is difficult to be wholly consistent on this issue of keeping the Government out of business—witness the fact that several administrations which placed exclusive reliance on regulation in the power industry at the same time spent millions developing waterways to compete with the railroads.

Yet in some of the waterway works, such as the lower Mississippi Valley, President Hoover may be said to have been engaged in a considerable degree of regional planning for flood control and water conservation as well as navigation. Incidentally it will be interesting to see to what extent water transport is fostered on the Tennessee River in view of the rigid tests of self-support lately proposed for other waterways. But apart from this the nation will take no small delight in seeing thousands of men and a few idle generators at last put to work.

Editorial Notes

Britain's gift of countless valuable whales to Australia in the turning over of Australian Antarctica is of course to be considered in the light of the circumstance that before their oil can be marketed the whales will have to be harvested out of 1,000,000 square miles of chilly and far-away water.

An employer of narrow vision, according to the definition offered by certain advocates of a bill now before Congress, is one who finds it difficult to see the proposed thirty-hour week from the standpoint of forty-eight-hour pay.

The fitness of things is served by the New Hampshire engineer who perfects devices that allow ordinary conversation to be carried on in an airplane just as the flying public, grown blasé, reaches the point where it wishes to talk.

"Brisk Movement in Many Lines of Women's Footwear" says a headline on the financial page, and with April days fairly shouting their invitation to a stroll there is no puzzle at all in such news.

Reviewing the last fifteen years, we reach the conclusion that it would also be advisable in time of war to prepare for peace.

The new banking statutes simplify matters of policy for bank officials, who have only to choose between conservative and conservator.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Selection of Diplomats for Latin America

WASHINGTON

IN DIPLOMATIC circles there is a good deal of quiet discussion of the policy of the United States Government in selecting for ambassadors and ministers only persons whose individual means are such that they can contribute lavishly toward the expenses of their offices. Only millionaires, it is well known, can aspire to the major ambassadorships. It is quite true that two comparatively recent Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's were not in this class, but later history has shown that Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge contributed generously to making it possible for Mr. Walter H. Page to hold that office, while Mr. John W. Davis has made no secret of the fact that he mortgaged his future earnings to meet the heavy demands upon his exchequer of the American Embassy in London.

The issue became concrete with the expressed desire of the President to make Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Minister to Denmark, and with Mrs. Owen's doubt as to whether she could afford to accept. It is involved, too, in the consideration of Mr. Francis White of the State Department as possible Ambassador to Cuba. Conditions in Cuba, as readers of Mr. George Howland Cox's articles in the Monitor must know, are ticklish, requiring an informed mind and a delicate hand for the proper direction of the diplomatic relations of the United States with the island government. Mr. White has both, but he has but slender personal means. As a "career diplomat" and head of the Bureau of Latin-American affairs, he possesses unusual qualifications for this post. The one name mentioned as an alternative to his is that of one of a family of wealthy Chicago meat packers. It would be a pity if considerations of personal fortune alone should dictate the choice of a representative at so important a post.

Some of the diplomatic representatives of the smaller nations here are saying that as the present depression is world-wide, and their own countries are feeling the need of retrenchment, it would be a really kindly act if the United States would, at least for a time, stop sending millionaires abroad whose scale of living and of official entertainment enforces a certain degree of imitation upon them. The point seems well taken. At a time when the people of the United States are hard put to it to meet their personal obligations, there is a certain impropriety in lavish expenditures on the part of their representatives abroad; and certainly when many of the nations of Europe are seeking reduction of their debts to the United States Government, while nations to the south are defaulting on their public obligations, ostentatious expenditures on the part of America's envoys are unpardonable.

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Even politicians now admit that one of the cleverest things done by President Roosevelt was the appointment of Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor. For years his predecessors have been embarrassed by the fight always made by the great labor organizations to control this office. The endeavor to placate the Federation of Labor without offending some of the other organizations has resulted in the appointment to this post of distinctly second-rate men. This time the early announcement of Miss Perkins's appointment saved the President from the persistent importunities of labor organizers from which his predecessors suffered so much.

A very similar freedom would be attained by any President who would announce at the beginning of his term that no consideration would be given to aspirants for diplomatic posts in Latin America who could not speak either Spanish or Portuguese. Not only would the number of applicants be enormously decreased, but the countries to which appointees should be accredited would be greatly gratified. The desirability of a command of the vernacular is far greater in the legations in Central and South America than in those of Europe. Centuries of diplomatic standing have accustomed European peoples to the acceptance of French as the language of diplomacy, while the rapid extension of the use of English in commercial circles has made that tongue commonplace. But our sister republics to the South are still characterized by an intense nationalism. In most instances, Spanish is the tongue of the people and of the Government. The diplomat able to speak it will always enjoy notable advantages over his less gifted colleagues, while the Government that should decree a command of Spanish as a *sine qua non* to a diplomatic appointment to Latin America would be widely applauded. At the beginning of his Administration, Mr. Hoover announced such a policy, but the importunities of politicians soon broke it down. Mr. Roosevelt knows better how to handle these gentry, and it is not too late for him to set this most desirable precedent.

Mexico Through a Train Window

MEXICAN railroads offer the traveler his choice of three classes of transportation: easy-rolling Pullmans for *Gringos* and wealthy *politicos*, first class for gentry with shoes, second class for the "great unwashed," salt of the earth in any country. First-class coaches and Pullmans below the Rio Grande are akin to day coaches and Pullmans of American roads. But second-class coaches are different indeed!

On the hard, uncushioned seats—for all the world like park benches—sit stoical Indians guarding great hampers brimful of spare clothing, *tortillas* wrapped around fried beans besprinkled with grated white cheese, red tomatoes, lean *chilis* and halves of fried chicken.

Portly mammas nurse their babies as they keep a vigilant eye on the larger children. *Guarachi*-shod father peels oranges or buys ice cold drinks from the ingratiating peanut vendor. Playing cards up front in the coach rides the detachment of cavalry such as accompanies every Mexican train.

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Station ahead! Instantly the train is surrounded by a swarm of shouting humanity. Women with heads swathed in blue and white *rebozas* hold up trays to the car windows. They are laden with bananas, oranges, cheeses folded in palm leaves, candies, *tortas*—a kind of sandwich containing peppery pork, beef, chicken or other filling. Pajama- or jean-clad men, their great *sombreros* put aside for the moment, bear four-foot head trays heaped with sweet cakes, leatherwork, pottery or even wriggling fish fresh from a little lake only a few rods from the station.

Second-class windows pop open and a lively business is on. The procedure has few rules: the opening price is generally twice or three times what the vendor hopes to receive and the buyer counters with an offer of a third of what he is willing to pay.

Even at stations reached at two and three in the morning the Pullman traveler is roused by calls of vendors, sounds of windows creaking open, departing passengers bartering with husky *cargadores* and passing luggage out the windows to them. At night the shallow trays borne on the Indians' heads are lighted by bright torches. Other weird torches, or sometimes modern gasoline lamps, illuminate the ground near by, where women squat to fan charcoal braziers over which coffee bubbles or beefsteaks sizzle. *Tortillas* are slap-slapped between expert hands, then toasted; piquant stews send forth savory smells.

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"Vamanos!" calls the conductor. The train jerks, then gathers speed. Windows shut down reluctantly. A few high-pressure salesmen reach an arm through a window and cling to the train pleading for a sale until the coaches have attained too much momentum. Then they too are gone. The second-class coach, which has already seemed crowded as the Calcutta hole—thanks to fares about half of first-class rates—is now ready to burst with passengers and purchases. The racks are full. There are hampers in the aisles. There are boxes between the seats. The money saved by buying the less expensive transportation has gone for lemons tied on a stick, pieces of sugar cane, burros and dolls fashioned of straw, live parrots or *sarapes*.

Nearly every railway station in Mexico has a specialty other than the commodities common to all. At Aguascalientes, it seems as though nearly every woman in town must be at the depot with samples of her finest hand-embroidered aprons and scarfs. Horsehair belts are the thing at Silao, while the pride of Irapuato is strawberries in deep baskets. The *cajetas* of Celaya—thin, waferlike boxes containing a sugar and milk sweet that owes allegiance both to candy and custard families—are famous throughout all Mexico. Querétaro has opals by the handful. Ciudad Guzman offers delicately carved gourds.

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Like Mexican street cars and buses, the railways are overrun with inspectors. Every few *kilometros* one of these imposing gentlemen boards the train, examines and punches each passenger's ticket and disappears with a twirl of his mustachios. Always amusing is the way of these oh-so-important inspectors collect full fares from parents of strapping "five-year-olds" who are trying to get by on a half-fare ticket. Collect it they do, every time. The irate parent—generally a mother—never gives up without a verbal battle that affords relaxation to the whole car.

L. N. D.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Reasonable Test

THE President's announcement to a committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress that in future the appropriations for waterways would be based largely upon their self-liquidating character involves a complete reversal of policies heretofore followed, under which millions of dollars have been expended and much of it without other than local benefits. It is reassuring, also, to hear that this policy is to be applied to the proposed St. Lawrence waterway.

This program does not mean the halting of the improvement of ocean harbors and outlets to the sea, which must be equal to the demands of foreign commerce. This is of vital importance to the nation. It does not mean cessation of betterment of the shipping facilities of the Great Lakes, which are also of national importance as commerce carriers. But it should mean a policy of stop, look and listen in the matter of improvement of interior waterways, the potential value of which is subject to question.

Some of these outlays may be warranted because of the necessity of flood control. But the real argument for them has been based on the need of their development as freight carriers. On this basis, the advocates of them should be prepared to prove that, under proper accounting, with interest for the Government's investment, they are able to give cheaper service than present transportation facilities. It is a fair test that the President proposes—ability to pay their own way and to survive under competition without unlimited subsidies.—*Baltimore (Md.) Sun.*

Radio in Japan

IT IS not quite eight years since Japanese people first listened to voices and music from the air. Yet in this period the radio has become a part of their daily life with a rapidity unequaled following the introduction of any other of the popular inventions from abroad, the railway, electric lights, the telephone and motorcars.

Crowds gather around the loudspeakers in shops along the streets in the baseball season to hear play-by-play accounts of the games. The blend of sounds wherever homes are close together, in cities, suburbs and towns, includes an increasing element of radio music, drama and lecturing.

Early in the morning groups in parks and school yards swing arms and bend knees at the commands of a physical instructor in the studio of a broadcasting station.

Farmers in remote parts of the country and fishermen in villages beside the sea listen to song and information which their fathers did not even dream existed.—*Contemporary Japan.*

Catering to Drunkards

"GIVE us beer and keep conventions in Oklahoma" would be a more convincing slogan if getting drunk were the only purposes of conventions. It may be the purpose of some convention delegates, even with prohibition we have had some pretty moist conventions in Oklahoma. But to say that the only way to retain conventions in this State is to legalize the sale of beer is equivalent to saying that the only reason conventions are held is to give the attendants a chance to get drunk. If that is the one purpose of conventions, and if getting drunk is the sole reason for attending them, then any decent community is fortunate if it has no conventions at all.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Can't Handle It

WE may well view the approach of prohibition repeal with trepidation after the sorry spectacle furnished by the Legislature in dealing with the beer bill. Instead of sober, dignified handling of the matter, the public was treated to exhibitions of long and futile wrangling, of obvious attempts to make the problem a political issue, and a plain endeavor to make licenses the spoil of politics.

If, on this minor phase of the liquor question, our lawmakers succeed only in making a frightful mess out of the whole business, what will happen when they have the larger matters of hard liquor control to deal with?

Just at the moment they are proving the drys' case for them.—*Boston Post.*